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U.S. ACTIONS CAUSE DOUBTS ABOUT RELIABILITY

LD301906 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 30 Sep 85

["The ABM Treaty and the "Star Wars" Plan Are Incompatible" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 30 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Representatives of the United States Administration are trying to convince the world public that it is supposedly possible to create a large-scale ABM system of the United States without violating the 1972 treaty on the limitation of such ABM systems.

Thus, appearing in the "Face the Nation" programme of the American CBS television company Assistant Secretary of Defense of the United States Richard Perle contended that the Reagan administration, on the one hand, will adhere to the provisions of the 1972 treaty and, on the other hand, will continue the programme of preparations for "star wars".

But all the provisions of the so called "Strategic Defence Initiative" are in crying contradiction with the operative treaty on the limitation of the ABM systems. To see this, it is enough to read the text of this exceptionally important treaty and compare it with the provisions of the Strategic Defence Initiative.

The 1972 ABM Treaty and the 1974 protocol permit each side to deploy not more than a hundred anti-missile launchers in a single area with a radius of 150 kilometres. Reagan's programme of "star wars" provides for the deployment of hundreds and maybe even thousands of launchers in the territory of the United States and in outer space.

The participants in the treaty undertook not to create, not to test and not to deploy space-based ABM systems or components. Under Reagan's SDI plan the most important elements of the American ABM will be deployed in outer space. It has already been announced in Washington that the Pentagon will stage a series of anti-missile tests against targets in space in accordance with the timetable of "search" work.

In 1972 the USSR and the United States agreed not to transfer to other states and not to deploy outside their national territory ABM systems or their components. At present Washington is trying hard to make its allies participate in the development of anti-ballistic missile defence, that is to become accomplices of the United States in the violation of international agreements. Representatives of the United States Administration do not conceal their plans to deploy components of anti-ballistic missile defence in Western Europe and Japan.

Washington jeopardises the ABM Treaty not by its plans alone. The Pentagon has already started the practical implementation of the programmes to militarise outer space. Intensive work is in progress in the United States to create mobile ABM radar stations and multiple warheads for ABM missiles, this being a violation of the treaty.

Article B of the treaty obliges the sides to destroy or dismantle the ABM systems of their components located outside the established zones. The Pentagon now is deploying "Pave Paws" radars for the ABM system of the greater part of the United States and violating this provision.

Only recently, illustrating their attitude to the international commitments of the United States, representatives of the Pentagon described the Soviet-American ABM Treaty as a "pseudo-agreement on arms control."

Now, as a result of mass protests against the "star wars" plans in the United States and abroad, Washington is forced to maneouvre and from time to time even to don the mask of "a supporter of the 1972 treaty". But, unfortunately, the United States is not taking any measures to do away with the violation of the treaty's provisions in the United States.

By continuing the creation of ABM systems and components banned by the treaty and violating other provisions of the 1972 treaty the Reagan administration is putting in doubt its own words about the intention to restore the reputation of the United States as a reliable negotiating partner.

The American "star wars" programme and the 1972 treaty are absolutely incompatible and mutually exclusive things.

U.S. OFFICIALS STATE PLANS TO CONTINUE SDI

LD301645 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1210 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, 30 Sep (TASS) -- The United States intends to continue to follow a line hindering the achievement of accords on restraining the arms race. This was confirmed yet again by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle while defending the "star wars" program.

In an interview with NBC television company, the head of the US foreign policy department emphasized that President Ronald Reagan will under no circumstances agree to banning "research work" within the framework of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative". He did not exclude the possibility that the United States will proceed to practical testing of space strike weapons, which is allegedly allowed by the 1972 Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems. In other words, the United States will continue in a course aimed at militarizing space.

George Shultz asserted that the administration is striving to eliminate the threat of nuclear war. However, from his explanations it follows that, for elimination of this threat, it is above all necessary to achieve a reduction in Soviet weapons and, at the same time, to continue the "star wars" program. In trying to justify such an obstructionist approach, the state secretary repeated the unsubstantiated assertions of American officials alleging that the USSR is conducting "wide-scale research" in this sphere.

In his turn, Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle told the CBS television company: "I have no doubt that the President will continue this program."

ADELMAN REITERATES U.S. BARGAINING STANCE ON SDI

LD302346 Moscow TASS in English 2338 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] New York, October 1 TASS -- Contrary to mounting protests all over the world, the United States is making stake on continued arms race and spreading it to outer space. The evidence of that is an interview by Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Adelman to the NBC television company. He reaffirmed once again the U.S. intention to continue, cost what it may, the Strategic Defence Initiative programme. He said that the administration would make no concessions to the Soviet Union in that area, and stressed that the U.S. was not going to terminate the Strategic Defence Initiative work. Concessions could be made in the process of negotiations on problems of disarmament, but there can be no bargaining around SDI.

JOINT ARMS TALK DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

LD301608 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Geneva, September 30 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Soviet and American delegations at the talks on nuclear and space arms was held here today.

Space Weapons Session

LD301140 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Geneva, September 30 TASS -- A session of the group for space weapons was held here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons.

CDE DELEGATE DENOUNCES LARGE NATO EXERCISES

LD301624 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Stockholm, September 30 TASS -- Member of the Soviet delegation Major-General Viktor Tatarnikov today made a speech at the meeting of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence - and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The holding by the United States and NATO member countries of large-scale military exercises, involving hundreds of thousands men, thousands of tanks, combatant planes, warships and other equipment fitted out with nuclear weapons is a manifestation of the policy of strength, leads to the growth of tension, he said.

The Soviet representative reaffirmed the proposal of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty-member states on limitation of proportions of military exercises of troops to the level of 40,000 men. Attainment of accords on that question will promote restoration of confidence and consolidation of security in Europe.

FRG, GDR PARTIES TO BEGIN NUCLEAR-FREE TALKS

LD262121 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 26 TASS -- TASS commentator Lev Aksenov writes:

The leaders of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (West Germany) have set up a special commission with Egon Bahr at the head which will start talks in November with the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (GDR) on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe.

The problem of the creation in various parts of the planet of the zones free from mass destruction weapons acquires special topicality today. At present when the U.S. Administration and the North Atlantic bloc are stepping up the arms race, including nuclear arms race, these steps can considerably facilitate the attaining of the ultimate goal -- the turning of the globe into a zone free from all the types of mass destruction weapons.

Central Europe today is the region with the world's biggest concentration of armed forces and armaments.

This is why such initiatives as the proposal of Sweden to proclaim that area to be a zone free from battlefield nuclear weapons, as well as the proposal of the Governments of the GDR and Czechoslovakia to the Government of West Germany to start talks on the creation in central Europe of a zone free from chemical weapons meet with so broad a response.

It is deplorable that the high-ranking Bonn officials with whose consent the West German territory has been turned into a gigantic NATO arsenal of the most up-to-date armaments do not display a realistic approach to the constructive initiatives on military detente in the centre of the European Continent.

ATLANTIS SHUTTLE TO LAUNCH MILITARY SATELLITES

LD271508 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] According to the UPI, the United States next Thursday [4 October] will launch a new, fourth, reusable spaceship, Atlantis. Its first mission will be an entirely military one. The news agency says that in the course of the flight, two military satellites will be put in orbit. Earlier this year the President signed a directive which provides for extensive use of spaceships for purposes of the "star wars." In the next 2 years the cargo of the Pentagon will make up a third of their service load.

U.S. STRATEGIC ARMS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM GROWS

LD292242 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1235 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, 29 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondent I. Borisenko reports: The Pentagon is spending more and more millions of dollars on perfecting strategic arms systems. As the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST reports, the U.S. Air Force has offered the Boeing Corporation a contract worth $6 million to study a new concept of basing nuclear first strike systems, the MX ICBM. It is proposed to house the missile, the launcher, and the electronic launch control equipment in a special high-strength container which could be transported from one launch silo to another. In the words of Senator P. Wilson, a Republican from California and a member of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, the new way of basing the MX missile "must make their detection more difficult". A spokesman for the U.S. military department said that recommendations on the new means of basing will be presented for examination by a special scientific group at the Pentagon during the year. In addition, he pointed out, "alternative options" are being looked at for the deployment of MX missiles.

These measures are only part of a large-scale program being implemented by Washington to perfect and build up its nuclear might. Development of a new mobile ICBM "Midgetman" is under way at an accelerated rate. The U.S. Air Force has begun arming itself with the most up-to-date B-1B strategic bombers and the development of yet another strategic bomber, Stealth, is in the final stage. The U.S. Air Force already has several atomic submarines of the Trident class, each of which is equipped with 24 Trident-1 intercontinental missiles. In 1989 the Pentagon is planning to begin deployment of new Trident-II missiles on these submarines, intended for making a first nuclear strike.

LATE REPORT: NEW PROPOSALS AT GENEVA TALKS

LD011256 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Geneva, October 1 TASS -- Soviet and U.S. delegations to talks on nuclear and space arms held their second plenary meeting this week here today.

As has become known, the focus of attention is now on new proposals tabled by the Soviet side.

Leader of the Soviet delegation Viktor Karpov told journalists that these proposals are aimed at achieving a radical solution to the entire complex of problems, which are the subject of the Geneva negotiations, in keeping with the principle of equality and equal security.

'Basic Research' Not Opposed

AU011237 Paris AFP in English 1224 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Geneva, Oct 1 (AFP) -- The Soviet delegation to the superpower arms reduction talks here today resumed its expose of new proposals, started yesterday, chief delegate Viktor Karpov said.

It would be "premature" to say anything about the U.S. reaction, he added. The proposals were outlined to U.S. President Ronald Reagan by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze last Friday in Washington.

Mr. Karpov said the proposals were "balanced," covering all three areas of discussion -- strategic (long-range) and medium range nuclear weapons, and space weapons. They offered "drastic solutions."

Mr. Karpov said the Soviet Union did not oppose basic research on the problems posed by U.S. "star wars" space-defence intentions, but was against any research "leading to space-based striking weapons."

The third round of arms reduction talks here began on September 19, and is expected to end early in November, a few days before the planned summit here between Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan.

GORBACHEV, KADAR CONFER AT CEMA MEETING

LD281732 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1240 GMT 28 Sep 85

[From the "International Review" program, presented by Vladimir Isvetov]

[Excerpts] From among last week's events, I would like to pay particular attention to the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, who was in our country on a friendly working visit, and also to the 116th CEMA Executive Committee sitting which was held in Moscow.

The participants in the meeting paid special attention to the need to raise the effectiveness of economic links, above all in the priority areas of scientific and technical progress. They stressed the importance of persistently seeking and applying modern forms of interaction between organizations, enterprises, and labor collectives.

This same issue, but in the sphere of interaction between economic and scientific and technical organizations in all the CEMA member countries, was the center of discussion at the 116th CEMA Executive Committee session. Such fruitful interaction and cooperation can now be seen in the following figures: 200 establishments of the national academies of sciences participate in CEMA scientific and technical cooperation as do about 3,000 other scientific organizations; and almost 20,000 joint scientific and applied-science projects have already been completed. [video shows brief still of Gorbachev and Kadar seated at table surrounded by photographers]

CEMA CONVEYS MESSAGE ON COOPERATION WITH EEC

LD301613 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 30 TASS — The secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) V. Sychov received today the ambassador of Luxembourg to the USSR Guy de Muyser and handed over to him a letter to the European Community Commission which is an answer to its letter of July 29, this year, connected with the CEMA proposal on establishing official relations between CEMA and EEC. (Luxembourg is now the chairman of EEC).

CEMA ADOPTS PLANS FOR NEW DRIFT MINING COMPLEX

PM251033 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Sep 85 p 3

[B. Genin report under the rubric "Facets of Integration": "Complex for Drift Miners"]

[Text] A routine session of the working group on CEMA countries' cooperation in the sphere of coal industry machine building has been held in Karaganda. It adopted plans for the creation of a new automated drifting combine complex, whcih is to surpass the world's best models in terms of its technical level. Machine builders of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia will participate in realizing the plan that has been outlined.

"Drift miners have dreamed of such a complex for a long time," V. Gerasimov, USSR deputy minister of the coal industry, says. "The technical equipment available to them today is far worse than for face worker teams. Face equipment has recently been improved rapidly -- which cannot be said of driftmine equipment. This discrepancy must now be eliminated."

The chief developer of the new complex is the Central Scientific Research and Planning and Design Institute for Drift Machines and Complexes for the Coal and Mining Industry and Underground Construction. It will base its work on experiments conducted with experimental models of complexes in a number of CEMA countries and on the enginnering experience accumulated there. The complex will be controlled by microprocessor devices, which will alter the mechanisms' work regime depending on the working conditions. It is planned to test the first complex in 1988-1989.

ECONOMIST INTERVIEWED ON CEMA ECONOMIC STRATEGY

LD271003 Moscow World Service in English 1550 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Unnamed commentators' interview with Dr Oleg Bogomolov, head of the Institute of the Economy of the World Socialist System -- date and place not specified; passages enclosed within quotation marks recorded in Russian fading to English translation]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Economic activity in the socialist nations has been drawing close attention from experts in other countries. What interests them is a new economic strategy on which the socialist nations affiliated with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance are beginning to act. Our commentator has interviewed Dr Oleg Bogomolov, head of the Institute of the Economy of the World Socialist System. The first question was: What does the present economic strategy of the council member countries consist of?

[Bogomolov] "The socialist nations are facing an urgent task, that of speeding up production as much as possible. First of all, we are dissatisfied with the rate of progress in technology. The council member countries have entered a state that's new in principle, a stage that demands thoroughly correcting the methods of economic planning and the very economic thinking.

[Question] "Now suppose we turn to the technical side of the question. What ways are suggested to stimulate progress in science and technology?

[Answer] "The council member countries have outlined what I would describe as priority trends. It is [as heard] electronics; comprehensive automation, including flexible production; atomic power production; new materials and technologies and biotechnology; and the question of economic resources is a burning one, of course. Progress in science and technology plus stringent economy of resources are needed to speed up production."

[Announcer] Asked about the situation in the production of new equipment in the USSR and its partners in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Dr Bogomolov said:

"First of all, I would like to note that both this country and its partners are beginning from scratch. The first few manipulators and robots for work in industry were developed in the council member countries back in the 70s. Since then the Soviet Union and other socialist nations have been building up production of automated systems, industrial robots, and microprocessors. For example, Bulgaria holds (?a) leading place in Europe in an electronic equipment per capita ratio. As far as the production of new equipment in this country is concerned, I can say that the USSR expects to make in the second half of the 80s more than 100,000 industrial robots and more than 2,000 flexible production systems, including fully automated units, workshops and factories. There is a powerful production potential both in the Soviet Union and in the other council member countries to make them.

[Question] "When you spoke of priority trends you mentioned biotechnology. What opportunities does it open up?

[Answer] "Breathtaking. Genetic engineering for instance allows to grow [as heard] new kinds of plants and improve cattle. (?broad) are the prospects for obtaining valuable fodder that contains protein primarily. You see, the head of cattle per capital in the council member countries seems to be as great as -- and perhaps exceeds that -- many Western nations. But productivity is slower because, for instance, protein rich soya beans are not grown in the council member countries. One of the solutions is biotechnology. It helps produce valuable fodder yeast in hundreds of thousands of metric tonnes. Yeast of this kind comes from a factory in Mosty, a town in Belorussia. Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, and Czechoslovankia helped the Soviet Union to build the factory."

[Announcer] To sum it up, it is certain that progress under socialism is insured by hard work first and foremost. But it is also certain that the rate of headway now depends primarily on speeding up progress in science and technology. The socialist community has geared its efforts to this end.

ZHIVKOV CITES EAST-WEST TRADE AT VARNA SESSION

LD282053 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Varna, September 28 TASS -- The second meeting of representatives of business and government circles of socialist and capitalist countries opened here today, with representatives of 23 states as well as of a number of international organizations taking part. During wide-ranging discussions they will discuss the state of and prospects for trade and economic cooperation between East and West.

Addressing those present in a speech of greetings, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee for the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, said that the meeting is another confirmation of the striving and will of an overwhelming part of businessmen for cooperation based on the understanding that economic exchanges can and must constitute a solid foundation for relations between states of the two opposing social systems.

Trade contacts between socialist and developed capitalist countries, he went on to say, proved their stability even in the conditions of considerable political tension. For trade to gain in scope it is essential to create an appropriate political and psychological climate. The livening up of a political dialogue at summit level is observed of late, the speaker pointed out. This is illustrated by the forthcoming meeting in Geneva between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President Ronald Reagan of the United States.

The adherents of the policy of confrontation still hold that the aggressive course leads to an economic exhaustion of socialist countries. Illusions in politics, just as in life as well, are always detrimental. We shall continue to adhere to the course of equality, equal security and mutually beneficial economic cooperation in future as well, the Bulgarian leader emphasized. In the present situation, economic relations between East and West could play an important role in restoring and strengthening mutual trust, in curbing the arms race, and in using scientific and technical discoveries in the interests of peace and of the whole of mankind.

LEVIN ON UN SESSION, GORBACHEV VISIT TO FRANCE

LD271955 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 27 Sep 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Excerpts] Hello, comrades. In New York, where the 40th session of the UN General Assembly is continuing its work, there is approval in many of the delegates' speeches for the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union, which is paving the way for a solid and stable peace.

I would not want to create the impression, esteemed comrades, that all those who speak from the lofty platform of the United Nations support the constructive and peaceful proposals of the Soviet Union. Of course, if this were the case, then one could simply rejoice; but foreign ministers spoke there -- Howe of Britain; Van den Broek of the Netherlands; Andreotti of Italy; and Clark of Canada. They uttered quite a number of words on the necessity of consolidating peace, but these words did not find confirmation in realistic proposals. They simply do not have such proposals, and this, naturally, affects the political atmosphere which determines the current, anniversary session of the General Assembly. It must be said that representatives from the NATO powers give one to understand, both directly and in a veiled manner, that, once the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting has taken place, then, as in the words of [Russian author Nikolay] Nekrasov: 'The landlord will turn up some day and settle our dispute' [Vot priyedit barin -- barin nas rassudit].

Any why, strictly speaking, do Western european states have to wait for some initiative from the United States? It goes without saying that NATO ties bind all the partners in that bloc firmly, but you cannot farm out issues of safeguarding peace and security on the continent to the U.S. administration -- all the more so since, as practice shows, the current administration is openly submitting plans fraught with mortal danger for Europe. However, one gets the impression that many Western european states are not ready to carry out an independent policy.

A great deal of interest was stimulated by the meeting in New York between the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, Comrade Shevardnadze, and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. I will mention that after the talk which took place in New York, both ministers, Soviet and American, noted that it had been of a businesslike, frank nature, and had been useful. But within the context of all the significance of Soviet-U.S. relations, we are by no means intending to approach the solution of the problems confronting the world solely through these relations.

As reported from New York, for example, a meeting took place there between Comrade Shevardnadze and France's Minister of External Relations Dumas. TASS reports that the ministers discussed issues connected with the forthcoming visit to France of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Gorbachev. As you obviously remember, this visit is planned for October, and is just around the corner, as they say. The Soviet and French ministers, notes TASS, emphasized their mutual wish that the Soviet-French summit meeting should be an important event in the development of multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and France and promote a turn for the better in international affairs.

I would add to this that Soviet-French relations and the coordinated actions of our countries in favor of detente have more than once been of tangible benefit not only to the two countries but to the continent as a whole, and one should think that now there are also real possibilities for making joint steps towards consolidating peace. In particular, these steps are also based on the fact that unlike those NATO countries of which I have spoken, France is striving not to lose her own features and does not shun independence in her foreign policy.

CHERNYSHEV COMMENTARY ON UN SESSION SPEECH

LD271221 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reporting.

A celebration meeting at the level of ministers of foreign affairs was held at the U.N. headquarters to mark the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organization.

The audience heard with great attention the statement by Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who was the first to address the meeting. He set forth concrete ways for improving the efficiency of the United Nations and the Security Council in their activities for the benefit of peace and for the good of mankind.

Vladimir Kravets, minister of foreign affairs of the Ukrainian SSR, said in his statement that the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations should give an additional impetus to joint actions of states with a view to realizing the lofty aims and principles recorded in the charter of the organization.

Expressing the views of their governments on major problems of the present time, Allan Wagner, minister of foreign affairs of Peru, Khursheed Alam Khan, minister of state for trade of India, Basile Laetare Guissou, minister for external relations and cooperation of Burkina Faso, representatives of a number of other Security Council member-countries noted the imperative need of scaling up efforts to avert the threat of nuclear war, terminate the arms race on earth and prevent it in space, to prohibit the testing of nuclear weapons and freeze its arsenals. They emphasized the importance of the settlement of regional conflicts and elimination of racism and apartheid. Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs of the PRC said that as a permanent member of the Security Council the Chinese People's Republic was fully aware of its responsibility and was guided by the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who attended the meeting, said it was vitally important that the Security Council become a dependable guard over peace.

Statements made by a number of the Security Council's Western members, including its permanent members, did not contain either any constructive proposals to make the United Nations and the Security Council more efficient nor a realistic assessment of the international situation. The speech made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, for instance, boiled down to attacks and charges against the United Nations and the Security Council, whose resolutions and decisions on pressing problems do not suit Washington.

The participants in the meeting adopted a statement reiterating their commitments under the charter and their unflagging allegiance to its goals and principles. The statement said they had conducted an extensive review of the international situation and voiced deep preoccupation over the existing threat to peace, including the nuclear threat. Recognizing that the United Nations had not always been able to ward off that threat, they stressed the ever-lasting significance of that organization as a positive factor of peace and progress for mankind.

The statement said the Security Council members were fully aware of the main responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, which had been entrusted to the Security Council by the U.N. Charter, and the special rights and duties of its members. They urged all U.N. members once again to honor their commitments under the Charter, to comply with the Security Council's decisions and fulfill them.

TASS NOTES MORE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPEECHES

GDR Foreign Minister

LD272309 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 27 TASS -- The Soviet Union's new initiative for having international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space, while keeping it free from arms, and the USSR's unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions are an example and a model of a policy directed at putting an end to the arms race and achieving nuclear disarmament, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer of the German Democratic Republic said here today.

Speaking at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly, he stressed that the Soviet "star peace" concept has been put forward to counter plans for "star wars" and the militarization of outer space, to which the recent U.S. testing of an anti-satellite weapon against a target in space has been geared.

The Soviet initiatives aim to facilitate success at the talks in Geneva and the nations have the right to expect that the other side will take a similarly constructive stand, Fischer said.

Peru's President

LD250411 Moscow TASS in English 0405 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 25 TASS -- President Alan Garcia of Peru has described as a noble move the "star peace" concept submitted by the Soviet Union to the international community to offset the sinister "star wars" plans. Addressing a press conference at the U.N. headquarters, he said that while the United States persisted on implementing space militarization plans, the Soviet Union took the decision aimed at freezing nuclear armaments and at disarmament. It came up withthe concrete initiative which is an embodiment of its will for peace. We oppose the militarization of space, the president of Peru said. Therefore, we believe it is necessary that we should express this concern at international forums with a view to adopting decisions which would rid the world of war hysteria.

SRV MINISTER PRAISES SHEVARDNADZE UN SPEECH

LD271256 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 26 TASS -- The speech made at the United Nations Organisation by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze is characterised by realism and a profound objective analysis of the present tense international situation, said the Vietnamese Minister Vo Dong Giang.

The proposal on international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space in conditions of its non-militarization holds a special place among the Soviet Union's constructive peace initiatives, he told a TASS correspondent. The Soviet approach to the key problems of our time is in stark contrast to the position of the United States which presents the situation in the world in a distorted light. The USSR undeviatingly pursues the policy of peaceful coexistence, strengthening peace and averting the danger of nuclear catastrophe overhanging mankind. We warmly welcome the Soviet Union's consistent support of the just struggle of peoples for social progress and the consolidation of political and economic independence and sovereignty.

UN ASSOCIATION OPENS SESSION IN GENEVA

LD301110 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Geneva, September 30 TASS -- The 30th session of the plenary assembly of the World Federation of the U.N. Associations opened today at the Palace of Nations. The session held within the framework of the activities devoted to the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organization is attended by delegations of national U.N. associations, as well as representatives of a number of non-governmental organizations, the U.N. and its specialized bodies.

The central items of the agenda are topical problems connected with the limitation and termination of the arms race, with disarmament, with social and economic development of nations and the tasks facing the World Federation of U.N. Associations within the framework of their solution.

Council of Ministers Greetings

PM301459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants in the 30th session of the plenary assembly of the World Federation of UN Associations:

We greet the participants in the 30th session of the plenary assembly of the World Federation of UN Associations.

The activities of your federation in rendering all-round support to the United Nations, which was formed 40 years ago as a result of peoples' victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism in the Second World War, are devoted to the noble aim.

The Soviet Union, being one of the founders of the United Nations Organisation, consistently advocates strict observance of the principles and provisions enshrined in its Charter. The Soviet people want to live in peace with other nations, developing equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation.

The evidence of that is the numerous initiatives that our country puts forward at the United Nations, among them is the recent proposal on international cooperation in peaceful exploration of outer space in conditions of its non-militarization.

The historical experience shows that it is necessary to fight against war before it begins. Therefore, all peace forces, for the sake of salvation of the present and future generations from perishing in a nuclear war, are actively fighting for termination of the arms race on earth and its prevention in outer space, for radical improvement of the international situation and ensuring a turn for the better in world affairs. Solution of global problems, further advancement of mankind along the lines of democracy and social progress are possible only on conditions of durable peace.

The World Federation of United Nations Associations actively participates in many undertakings and campaigns of the peace forces. It calls upon all governments to promote in practice the aim proclaimed by the United Nations. The World federation and the National U.N. Associations can make a considerable contribution to dissemination of truthful information on important decisions and documents adopted at the United Nations, and on the positions of different states on fundamental questions which are the center of attention of this universal international forum.

We wish you success in your work and express the hope that the present assembly of the World Federation of United Nations Associations will make its contribution to further invigoration of efforts of the international public in the struggle for removing the threat of nuclear destruction, for consolidation of peace and normalisation of the international situation, development of the movement in support of the United Nations Organization.

The USSR Council of Ministers

EAST-WEST BUSINESSMEN'S MEETING CONTINUES

LD291622 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Varna, September 29 TASS -- Representatives of the business communities and government circles of socialist and capitalist countries are continuing their 2nd meeting here, which has concentrated on examining the state and prospects of trade and economic cooperation between East and West.

Yevgeniy Pitovranov, chairman of the Presidium of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR who leads the Soviet delegation, said the meeting shows Western businessmen are interested in economic cooperation among countries with different social systems. East-West economic cooperation is to mutual benefit and helps reinforce the foundation of world peace. The Soviet Union, Pitovranov said, is prepared to extend its trade and economic links with Western countries that agree that these contacts should be based on equality and mutual advantage.

Speaking at the meeting, Donald Kendall, PepsiCo chairman who is also co-chairman of an international council for new initiatives in East-West cooperation, said the tense situation in the world made it imperative to improve economic and political relations between states with different social systems. The forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting could open up vast opportunities in that respect, he said. In the United States, Kendall said, much significance was attached to Soviet foreign policy initiatives, especially arms control proposals. It was to be hoped, he added, that the Washington administration would support those initiatives as affecting most Americans.

Meetings Conclude

LD300831 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Varna, September 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Smirnov reports:

The second meeting of businessmen and government officials from socialist and capitalist countries has closed here. It was attended by delegates from 23 countries and a number of international organizations. They discussed prospects for economic cooperation between East and West. Participants stressed in the final communique their conviction that business contacts and mutually beneficial trade should play the leading role in the process of improving international relations.

MEDICAL GROUP MEETING DENOUNCES NUCLEAR WAR

LD302138 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Volgograd, September 30 TASS --"Nuclear war can destroy the greater part of mankind. Physicians must not only warn about the nuclear danger but also actively come out in defence of peace", it was stated by the president of the European League of Rheumatologists, Professor Hartvig Maties from the FRG. He spoke today at an anti-war meeting of medics in the Soviet city of Volgograd.

"By demanding a ban on nuclear weapon tests and an end to the arms race that threatens to destroy all life on the planet, we uphold the future of our children and grandchildren, the future of the whole of mankind", said the chairman of the Volgograd branch of the organisation "Physicians of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War" Professor Aleksandr Zborovskiy.

Professor Vladimir Karpenko, a World War Two veteran, many years after the nuclear blast in Hiroshima studied its consequences at a hospital in that city. "Irrespective of their political views scientists of all countries must honestly tell all people about the possible catastrophic consequences of nuclear war. We must do everything to avert it", he said.

The participants in the meeting noted that the good example set by the Soviet Union by announcing the ending of all nuclear weapon tests serves the interests of all peoples on earth. The USSR confirms by deeds its striving to save mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

ZHUKOV QUESTIONS WHAT REAGAN WILL BRING TO SUMMIT

LD282318 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2110 GMT 28 Sep 85

["Unanswered Questions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Sep (TASS) -- "The closer we get to the Soviet-American summit, set for 19-20 November, the more often people ask the legitimate question: What political baggage are the leaders of the two countries taking with them to this meeting? What measures will they carry out in preparation for it?

"As far as the Soviet side is concerned," PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov writes today [28 September], "everything is clear: The important political initiatives it has put forward in the past weeks, including some carried out unilaterally, are there for all to see. As for the U.S. side, however, nothing but intensifying anti-Soviet rhetoric is heard from across the Atlantic."

At briefings given by Larry Speakes, the official White House spokesman, the observer recalls, journalists have never obtained an intelligible answer to their questions about what the head of the White House intends to take with him to Geneva, about how he is preparing for the meeting.

"The President's closest colleagues -- and he himself -- make clear in innumerable speeches and statements, however, that they continue to occupy their old, far from realistic position, which has long since shown its total untenability. The United States would like to take up an intransigent, provocative position, counting on the illusion that the USSR will accept their diktat.

"But it is high time they understood in Washington," Yuriy Zhukov stresses, "that Moscow does not, never has, and never will play give-away."

"If Washington really wishes to show a realistic approach to the summit meeting, then it is time those who are responsible for preparing for it to start dealing in a businesslike way with pressing international problems and with questions of bilateral relations with the USSR on the only realistic and possible basis: the basis of equality and equal security, mutual consideration of each side's national interests, and concern to avert the military threat that hangs over the world."

REAGAN INTERVIEWED ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO FRANCE

LD302305 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1825 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep (TASS) -- TASS political observer Askold Biryukov writes:

President Ronald Reagan has given an extensive interview to the Paris FIGARO which touches upon the question of the forthcoming visit to France by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. On becoming acquainted with his replies to the newspaper's questions, one cannot fail to notice something striking. The utterances of the head of the U.S. Administration have an air of almost undisguised homily to Paris on how to conduct themselves in relations with Moscow generally and during the visit of the Soviet leader to France in particular.

One gets the impression that right up to the time the Soviet-France summit begins, Washington would like to put Paris in blinkers in advance; to restrict the French political course and initiatives through the bonds of Atlantic "partnership" based, as Reagan put it, "on common ideals and on a common concept of the future."

The clumsy advice given to France by the U.S. President not to be enticed into the snare of illusory peace," not to ignore the "real causes (as they understand them in Washington -- author's note) of tension in relations" between the West and the Soviet Union shows this precisely.

In his interview, the U.S. President seems to be prompting Paris on how to conduct the forthcoming talks and what to conduct them on with the eminent guest from the Soviet Union. Ignoring generally known facts, he tries to accuse the Soviet Union of "building up military might" and simultaneously propagandised his own "star wars." He charges the USSR with "ignoring" the Helsinki Final Act and, at the same time, in direct violation of this document, presumes to "defend" human rights in another country, seemingly forgetting that these rights are violated every day and every hour in the United States itself, not to mention Washington's trampling on the rights of whole peoples.

Incidentally, the United States has repeatedly provided examples in the past of disregarding the will and sovereignty of other peoples, including the people of France. The behavior in Paris of Evan Galbraith, a personal friend of the U.S. President, during his time as American ambassador to France, was particularly odious. It was he who said that meetings between French and Soviet leaders "create an illusion" and "will yield little." It was he who threatened France with the "Soviet danger" and "regretted" that France does not share Washington's attitude to world events, in particular, in Latin America. It was he, too, who was the first to promote "star wars", calling on France to follow in Washington's wake.

The persistent thought is that they in Washington, both earlier and now in particular, would like to see France looking at the world through American glasses. But that country, just as Europe as a whole, has its own interests. And this should not be forgotten.

As for the Soviet Union, it does not look at the world only through the prism of Soviet-American relations. We believed and believe now that Europe is bound to play its role in improving the international climate, the more so, that this is prompted by the durable interests of the European states.

VOA ATTEMPTS TO GAIN W. EUROPEAN SUPPORT FOR U.S.

LD301837 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 30 Sep 85

[TASS "rejoinder": "Mixing the Cause and the Effect"]

[Text] Moscow, September 30 TASS -- By TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov:

Washington has decided that the time has come to explain to Western Europeans that Americans are good guys who are to be loved and respected. For that purpose in mid-November the "Voice of America" radio station will begin to broadcast specially to Western Europe sweet stories about the Americans who made it high in life. The broadcasts will be accompanied by jazz melodies that have become classics. Just listen, everything is O.K. in the United States.

Explaining why the "Voice of America" decided to inaugurate a new program, Frank Scott, the Munich representative of that lie-mongering radio station has reproached Western Europeans that they allegedly hold wrong views on what Americans are in reality. It seems that Frank Scott and USIA (United States Information Agency) top officials have simply mixed the cause and the effect. The popularity of the Americans in Western Europe is really declining. But not because American people have lost their entrepreneurial flair or because American authors, composers and scientists have lost their talents.

The root cause of the waning U.S. prestige in the eyes of the Western Europeans is the unpopular U.S. foreign policy. The deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western European countries, the fears that the realization of the "star wars" program would turn Europeans into nuclear hostages of Washington, proposed stockpiling of new U.S. binary weapons in the chemical arsenals of West Germany, Washington's brusque commands and dictate in the political, military and economic fields -- all this quite understandably gives rise to protests and dissatisfaction in the countries of Western Europe. For it is obvious that the U.S. foreign policy constitutes a threat to their life and well-being.

It is rather naive to hope that even the most optimistic stories about American reality will change the attitude of the Western Europeans to the country from where the threat comes.

USIA LEADS U.S. 'CAMPAIGN OF MISINFORMATION'

LD301434 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1040 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

As the American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT writes, a secret conference has been held in the U.S. National Security Council at which plans "to organize an offensive in the sphere of public diplomacy" were discussed. Translating this formula from Washington's political jargon into common language, the press notes that preparations are underway in Washinton's higher circles to intensify psychological warfare against socialism and the forces of peace and progress.

That, indeed, is what is going on. Observers analyzing the policy of the U.S. Administration are drawing attention to the fact that the closer we get to the date of the Soviet-American summit, with which the peace-loving international public is linking hopes for the consolidation of peace and a reduction in tension, the more active become certain circles in the United States who express the interests and aspirations of the military-industrial complex, who are not concerned with detente, who are trying to justify Washington's militarist course, and who cast aspersions on the USSR's peace-loving policy. Special efforts are being made to conceal and to camouflage the essence and the objectives of the most dangerous U.S. plans, which are directed toward preparing for "star wars". Hardly a day passes without representatives of the Washington hierarchy, and in their wake the organs of bourgeois propaganda, feeding readers, listeners, and viewers with floods of cock-and-bull stories to the effect that the so-called U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" is somehow not an attempt to turn outer space into an arena of aggressive military adventures, but virtually a panacea for the nuclear threat that hangs over mankind.

A leading role in this campaign of misinformation is being allocated to the USIA. And no wonder, for today is USIA the leading mouthpiece of Washington's foreign political propaganda, the source and dissminator of all kinds of political falsifications which can turn black into white and depict notorious "hawks" as "peace champions." Was this not the idea behind, for example, that USIA opus -- a pamphlet entitled "The United States at Work in Outer Space," in which Washington, contrary to the facts, is depicted as a proponent of the "peaceful use" of outer space? And what can one say about another of USIA's pamphlet's, entitled "Nuclear Medium-Range Weapons: Questions and Answers," whose authors try in every way to justify Washington's line in turning a number of West European countries into launching pads for American first-strike weapons? What can one say about a series of USIA pamphlets about U.S. policy in Latin America where, it is claimed, Washington is striving to "maintain democracy" in that part of the world, and cites as an example of such support...American agression against Grenada?

There is no shortage of means in Washington to support these falsifications and the spreading of lies and slander against socialism. The USIA staff, according to the latest information, is already at the 10,000 mark, and its annual budget is nearly $1 billion. More than 200 departments in 125 countries -- such is the international network of this center of misinformation. The Voice of America radio station, which poisons the world's ether in more than 40 languages for more than 1,000 hours a week, operates under the aegis of the USIA. The provocative espionage radio centers of Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which have entrenched themselves in Munich (FRG), cost the American taxpayer more than $1 billion to maintain. The plans now being worked out in Washington for a new "offensive in the sphere of public diplomacy" mean that the enemies of the world intend to give even wider scope to ideological subversion. And this calls for vigilance!

REAGAN MEETS WITH JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN

LD302218 Moscow TASS in English 2154 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 30 TASS -- President Reagan had a meeting at the White House today with King Husayn of Jordan, now on a working visit here. This visit signifies a stage in the intensive diplomatic campaign being conducted by Washington in a bid to enliven the bankrupt Camp David deal, based on the principle of separate deals between Arab states and Israel. But upon completion of the negotiations King Husayn reaffirmed once again that Jordan remained true to the cause of settlement of the situation in the Middle East in the context of the international conference the idea of which is being turned down by Washington.

CONGRESSMEN STUDY ENVIRONMENT IN IRKUTSK

LD301523 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] A delegation of U.S. congressmen has visited Irkutsk Oblast. It visited the young Siberian town of Ust-Ilimsk. The guests were particularly interested in problems of environmental protection. The congressmen visited enterprises of the industrial timber complex, and convinced themselves of the fact that the high degree of technical production equipment would not harm the atmosphere of the Angara. The U.S. delegation viewed new housing areas in Ust-Ilimsk and noted the pleasing fact that the massive green area of the taiga will provide the apartments with a unique aspect and create a single harmonious environment.

VICE PRESIDENT BUSH TO VISIT PRC IN OCTOBER

PM301051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report under general heading "From the Teleprinter"]

[Text] It has been announced that U.S. Vice President George Bush is due to visit the PRC 13-18 October. G. Bush will have talks with top Chinese leaders, REUTER reports.

GREETINGS, FESTIVITIES MARK PRC NATIONAL DAY

Government Message

PM301553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers send the Chinese people congratulations and good wishes on behalf of the Soviet people on the 36th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC.

The victory over the forces of imperialism, feudalism, and reaction in China, which marked the Chinese people's entry onto the path of socialism, worthily crowned their revolutionary and heroic struggle for national and social liberation and was a notable event of world history. Loyal to its international duty, the Soviet Union has invariably supported the Chinese working people's just cause and has always been on their side.

Our country has consistently pursued its principled line in the field of Soviet-Chinese relations and advocates their serious improvement, the further development of mutually advantageous ties and contacts, and the expansion and intensification of political dialogue. The Soviet Union proceeds from the conviction that it is essential to restore good-neighborliness and all-around cooperation between the two countries on a mutually acceptable and equitable basis, which would conform with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples and promote the consolidation of security in Asia and the positions of peace and socialism.

We sincerely wish the great Chinese people success in their economic and cultural endeavors, happiness, and prosperity.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers

Moscow Soiree

PM301523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To Mark Anniversary"]

[Text] On 27 September, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society organized a soiree-concert to mark the 36th anniversary of the PRC's proclamation.

The soiree was opened by Academician S.L. Tikhvinskiy, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

Taking part in the event were members of the Central Board and activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and represnetatives of the capital's public. Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR, embassy staffers, and Chinese students and trainees studying at Moscow VUZES were guests at the soiree.

Friendship Chairman Message

OW302227 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] One October marks the 36th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, a great holiday for the Chinese people.

Dear listerners: The following is a message of greetings from Academician Tikhvinskiy, chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

As the Soviet consul general in Beijing 36 years ago, he attended the PRC's founding ceremony and participated in the work to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries. Here is his message of greetings:

Dear listeners, on behalf of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, its activities, and friends of China in the Soviet Union, I extend my sincere greetings to you on the occasion of the 36th founding anniversary of the PRC, an important holiday extensively celebrated in both China and the Soviet Union. I am especially delighted to recall the events 36 years ago. It was a great honor for me to witness the birth of the People's Republic of China, a country for the Chinese working people, at the reviewing stand in Beijing's Tiananmen Sqaure on 1 October 1949. I shall never forget the (?moving) scenes I witnessed.

In developing good, neighborly relations with the PRC, the CPSU and Soviet Government have steadfastly carried out a policy to restore the fine relationship between our two countries and develop and strengthen comprehensive exchanges in economic, cultural, and other fields. The meeting between Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and a Chinese Government delegation led by Li Peng, and the visits of Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to China and Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin to the Soviet Union have laid a solid foundation for the two countries to further comprehensive exchanges.

The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association led by veteran Chinese revolutionary Qu Wu, the two amity organizations in our two countries, have exerted enormous efforts to make Soviet-Chinese relations develop along the road of good-neighborliness and friendship. Recently, a visiting group from the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, composed of Soviet World War II veterans who took part in the war against Japanese militarists, returned to the Soviet Union from China. During their visit to China, the Soviet World War II veterans took part in the celebrations on the 40th anniversary of victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism and had reunions with China's anti-Japanese war veterans. Filled with deep emotions, the Soviet veterans and their Chinese friends recalled their joint struggle against the Japanese bandits for the liberation of China. Another tour group composed of activitists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society will visit China in the near future. We also expect a visit by a tour group of activitists of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association.

It should be noted that relations between our two countries have advanced along a straight line. At present, a group of visiting cultural activists, actors and actresses, and writers from the Soviet Union is China. A PRC NPC delegation has visited the Soviet Union. In early October, a delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet will visit China. A dancing troupe from China's Gansu Province is receiving a warm welcome in the Soviet Union. We hope that the Moscow dancing troupe's visit to China will also be a success.

It should be pointed out that activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society have done a tremendous job in introducing to the Soviet people the Chinese people's life and their centuries-old culture. Our society will continue to play the role as an active assistant to our Leninist party in implementing the steadfast and principled policy of the CPSU and Soviet Government toward China.

Finally, dear listeners, again our greetings to you on your national day, the 36th founding anniversary of the PRC. May you succeed in socialist construction. Thank you!

PRC Embassy Reception

OW010921 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception on 30 September on the occasion of the 36th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China. Attending the reception were Salimov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders in charge of various ministries and departments; as well as representatives of party, Soviet, and mass organizations.

IZVESTIYA Article

PM301615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5

[G. Apalin article: "The PRC's 36th Anniversary"]

[Text] The Chinese people celebrate their national day on 1 October. The formation of the PRC 36 years ago marked the victory of the revolution over the forces of imperialism, feudalism, and reaction in China. This victory crowned the Chinese people's heroic struggle for national and social liberation. Having put an end to the semicolonial, semifeudal situation, China became an independent, autonomous state which took the path to socialism.

The revolutionary struggle in China is inseparable from the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which gave a powerful impetus to the anti-imperialist and antifeudal movement in many world countries. Li Dazhao, one of the first Chinese Marxists, considered October "the light of a new world civilization."

The Soviet Union invariably gave the Chinese people political, material, and military assistance in their liberation struggle, in routing the Japanese militarists, in laying the foundations of socialism in the PRC, and in defending China against imperialist blockade and aggression. At the time when the 40th anniversary of the rout of militarist Japan was celebrated, China's working people paid tribute to the Soviet internationalist fighters who fought on the Chinese people's side during the anti-Japanese war, and to the Soviet servicemen who fell in the battles for the liberation of northeast China from the Japanese occupiers in August 1945.

Immediately following its formation, the PRC received support from the Soviet Union, which was the first to recognize the young republic, and from the other socialist countries in the struggle against imperialist aggression, for the restoration and development of the national economy. The Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance, signed in Moscow 14 February 1950, laid the political and legal foundation of Soviet-Chinese relations and defined and consolidated the principles of the two states' mutual relations. The bilateral pledges envisaged by the treaty reliably guaranteed the security of the Chinese state.

During the early years following the PRC's proclamation, its domestic development and foreign policy were totally based on cooperation with the socialist countries. The Eighth CPC Congress (1956) called on the party and the people to build socialism in China, to pursue friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, to support liberation movements, and to struggle against the imperialist threat of war. In the international arena, together with its friends, China waged struggle against imperialism, for the strengthening of international security.

This policy accorded with the interests of revolutionary forces of our time and primarily with the interests of the Chinese people themselves. The policy of friendship with the Soviet Union and active struggle against imperialism created favorable conditions for building People's China, enhanced its international prestige, and consolidated the PRC's foreign policy positions.

During the 36 years of its existence, the PRC has traveled, as the Chinese leaders admit, a complex path. According to their evaluation, the PRC's history has contained periods when the country's development has progressed positively, particularly during the first decade. There have also been periods when, for well-known reasons, the policy of "Great Leap Forward" and "Cultural Revolution" brought China's national economy "to the brink of disaster."

In the PRC's foreign policy the period of active cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist world was followed by years when negative aspects emerged with regard to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. But even in the most complex periods of Soviet-Chinese relations our party and state invariably adhered to a clear and principled course with regard to the PRC. This course was built and continues to be built taking account of long-term prospects and on the basis of the coincidence of the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples in the cause of defending peace and combating imperialism.

People in the Soviet Union believe that there have been and are no objective reasons for estrangement [otchuzhdeniye] between the peoples of our two countries and that there are no obstacles to the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations -- at any rate, the Soviet Union has not created and is not creating such obstacles. Time has shown that neither side gains from estrangement alienation [razobshchennost], much less from unfriendliness [nedruzhelyubiye], and that, on the contrary, joint efforts must be channeled into normalizing and improving their mutual relations. The Soviet Union proceeds from the need to restore good, neighborly relations and cooperation between the two countries on a mutually acceptable and equal basis. Given reciprocity, an improvement in relations between the USSR and the PRC is entirely possible, and it would help to strengthen the foundations of peace in Asia and beyond and to reinforce socialist positions.

Movement [dvizheniye] has been recorded in Soviet-Chinese ties in recent years as a result of efforts by both sides. An agreement on trade and payments for 1986-1990 has been signed. Scientific, technical, cultural, and sports ties, contacts through friendship societies, and exchanges of students and trainees have seen some development.

M.S. Gorbachev's reception of Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council, last March was a major political act. Ties between the two countries' supreme organs have been restored. The sides have exchanged visits by deputy heads of government. A meeting between the USSR and PRC foreign ministers has been held during the 40th UN General Assembly session in New York.

Of course, a number of questions between the Soviet Union and China remain unresolved and differences exist in approaches to the assessment of the international situation and to relations with a number of countries. We cannot agree with the attempt to put the policy of the socialist Soviet Union on a par with that of the imperialist United States and to divide the responsibility for international tension between them.

The USSR proceeds from the basis that China's positive participation in the resolution of the problems of world politics would be of great importance, particularly in the sphere of limiting and ending the arms race and banning all types of mass destruction weaponry.

On the 36th anniversary of the PRC the Soviet people send the Chinese people cordial congratulations and wish them successes in economic and cultural building, well-being, and prosperity.

Relations Improving 'Markedly'

OW302005 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Station observer Mulatov commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear Chinese listeners, please listen to the following commentary by our station observer Mulatov reminiscing about and greeting the 36th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese people's revolution and founding of the PRC:

Like my contemporaries and all Soviet people, I watched closely the events in China in 1949. We were aware that the smooth progress in the Chinese people's liberation struggle had brought about a decisive turning point in the civil war that was favorable to the Chinese people's revolutionary forces. We were also aware that despite the U.S. imperialists' desperate efforts to save the rotten Kuomintang authorities, the Chinese revolution would succeed and the Chinese people would definitely get rid of the semi-colonial status, topple the despicable exploiting system, and start to build a new China.

Dear Chinese listeners, I believe that you will agree the 1950's were an important period in Chinese history, during which China laid the preliminary foundations for building socialism within a short time, and for establishing socialist industry and a modern higher education system. The 1950's also occupy a special position in the history of Soviet-Chinese relations. During the period, we set good examples of good-neighborliness and equal and mutually beneficial, as well as highly efficient, cooperation. Chinese party and government leaders acknowledged at that time that the assistance from the Soviet Union played an important role in carrying out the large-scale, speedy, and highly technical socialist construction in China, and that it also helped China avoid making errors. This was pointed out in the report on China's first 5-year plan.

All Soviet people feel pleased and derive our comfort from recalling that China laid the socialist foundations with the all-out assistance and support from the Soviet Union, the first country in which socialism prevailed. To us, helping the people of a neighboring country build socialism is a natural expression of Marxist-Leninist ideology. It embodies the principle of good-neighborliness and internationalism in international relations as well as the socialist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

Dear Chinese listeners, after a period of estrangement, Soviet-Chinese relations have, of late, improved markedly. For example, we have not only expanded our bilateral trade but also signed governmental accords for more complex and promising economic cooperation. I am convinced that, like the Soviet people, the Chinese people also hail the healthy development in relations between our two great countries that are imbued with the glorious tradition of friendship and good-neighborliness.

DELEGATION HEAD INTERVIEWED ON TRIP TO PRC

PM301543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with A. Vanitskiy, chairman of the Presidium of the Belorussian Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries, by S. Merinov: "Two Weeks in China"]

[Text] A group of activists of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society returned recently from China after participating in the measures devoted to the 40th anniversary of the defeat of militarist Japan. The group was headed by A. Vanitskiy, chairman of the Presidium of the Belorussian Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries. Journalist S. Merinov, a member of the group, interviewed him for IZVESTIYA.

[Merinov] Arseniy Nikolayevich, the group visited five cities -- Beijing, Shenyang, Changchun, Harbin, and Wuhan; every day there were meetings and talks at industrial enterprises and in universities, at local branches of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society, with veterans of the fight against the Japanese invaders, and with Scientific and cultural figures. Too many impressions for a brief interview. But still: What do you remember first and foremost today?

[Vanitskiy] Probably the construction projects. Large-scale construction is taking place in the cities; in the villages good-quality brick houses are advancing on the adobe huts. Plants have begun building more housing for the workers. We noted with satisfaction that the economic revival program is producing its first results and that people are living better. But the mass of the people still live very modestly. There is still, evidently, a long way to go to "universal prosperity." In addition, the innovations are giving rise to many serious economic and -- particularly in the long term -- social problems, about which the Chinese themselves speak.

[Merinov] That is the general impression. But what about the group's stay?

[Vanitskiy] In cities in northeast China and in Wuhan we laid wreaths at monuments to the Soviet servicemen-liberators. The monuments are carefully preserved, and at some of them we saw wreaths from various local organizations. It was hard to believe that not so long ago those monuments were being defiled. Whenever we came to honor the memory of our servicemen, quite a lot of people gathered who, I would like to believe, shared our feelings.

I was very touched by the meeting at the Changchun First Motor Vehicle Plant. On the last day the doctors in Moscow dissuaded Boris Ivanovich Sigachev, who headed a group of Soviet specialists at the plant in the fifties, from traveling with us. How warmly the leader of that very large plant spoke of him! Or remember Wuhan and the fine bridge over the Yangtze constructed to a plan by our outstanding engineer Konstantin Sergeyevich Silin. People in Wuhan remember him as they remember the Soviet volunteer pilots who fought there against the Japanse invaders back in 1937-38. Heroes of the Soviet Union Lieutenants General A.S. Blagoveshchenskiy and A.I. Pushkin, who are retired, had fought in those skies. On the very first day of our stay in Wuhan they headed for "their" airfield, and Blagoveshchenskiy -- he, incidentally, was made a hero precisely for his exploits in the sky over Wuhan -- met, moreover, with the Chinese fighter pilot alongside whom he had fought during those distant years....

During these meetings, people on the Chinese side said a great deal about their desire to improve relations with the Soviet Union. As far as I could understand, many people in China are interested in broader cooperation. At any rate, this interest was expressed in conversations with us. On the other hand, I must admit that I was very embarrassed by the fact that no interest was shown when we spoke about our experience in resolving particular problems.

[Merinov] Perhaps that was a manifestation of the guidelines for "building socialism with a specific Chinese nature." Or the present orientation toward studying and using primarily Western experience....

[Vanitskiy] I consider our trip useful. We endeavored to convey the kindly feelings which the Soviet people have for the Chinese people and the benevolent interest of broad Soviet public circles in China, its culture, its life today, and its problems. We told the Chinese comrades about our party's principled policy of improving relations with the PRC and about the multifaceted activity of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

We value highly the warm welcome given us, the trip's efficient organization, and the strenuous program. All this enabled us to see more and to mix with people more.

IZVESTIYA WLECOMES VISIT OF PRC DANCE TROUPE

PM261135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 3

[N. Kishchik report: "Ballet From the PRC"]

[Text] A ballet troupe from Gansu Province (PRC) is to give performances in Moscow's K.S. Stanislavskiy and V. I. Nemirovich-Danchenko Academy Musical Theater from 25 through 28 September.

This collective was founded 34 years ago. In a competition-review devoted to the 30th anniversary of the PRC the ballet troupe was awarded first prize for the show "The Silk Road Is Strewn With Flowers." It has been seen by audiences in the DPRK, Japan, Italy, and France. Muscovites will also be able to see it.

The show will transport us 1,000 years back in time to Danhuang, a city which was then a very important trading center. The famous "silk road" passed through it. The trade route helped to develop and strengthen China's cultural ties with the rest of the world. We will be acquainted not only with an age long gone but also with the special features of China's very ancient dance art.

Moscow audiences saw for themselves at the recent international ballet artistes' competition how great the skill of dancers from China is, and they await with interest the new meeting with that country's ballet.

U.S. USING RADIO TO INTENSIFY ANTI-DRA CAMPAIGN

LD301818 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Commentary by TASS commentator Petr Parkhitko]

[Text] Moscow, September 30 TASS -- Disinformation is Washington's favourite trick used whenever it wants to justify its policy of terror in interstate relations -- the policy spearheaded against national liberation movement. The latest proof of that is the report that a new radio station, provocatively calling itself "Free Afghanistan Radio" and payrolled by the United States, begins its broadcasts from Munich, West Germany, starting from October 1.

Why should the White House start a new operation in its "undeclared war" on sovereign Afghanistan? That's because the reality in that country contradicts the picture which U.S. propaganda is trying to spread. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan made a notable headway in economic development and in the social sphere. The High Jirgah of frontier tribes held in Kabul recently took note of the growing unity of the Afghan people and its determination to defeat the forces of international imperialism and internal reaction. Refugees deceived by Western mass media are returning home by the thousand. Former counter-revolutionaries down arms and take the side of the people's government. Despite intimidation and terror, the peasants who received land from the people's government for their free use are unwilling to meet the demands of the bandits sent into Afghanistan from Pakistani territory.

All this contradicts the plans of the White House which prods the enemies of the revolution into staging new operations against the legitimate authorities and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and provokes military conflict in the region. That is why in a bid to intensify the anti-Afghan campaign Washington chose to spend the taxpayers' money in order to fund another lie-mongering radio station.

For the eighth year now the Afghan pepole is successfully building a new life and is courageously countering the designs of imperialism and reaction. And no radio station financed by Washington can reverse by means of lies and slander the ongoing development of sovereign and democratic Afghanistan.

KARMAL ADDRESSES DRP REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

LD272302 Moscow TASS in English 0634 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Kabul, September 27 TASS -- The chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal spoke here at a session of the Republic's Revolutionary Council. An open war is actually being waged against Afghanistan, he said, and during the past half a year the United States alone has earmarked 600 million dollars for it in addition to the billion it has already spent. Washington advertises its ties with the counter-revolution: high-placed American officials often visit the bases of the cutthroats near the Afghan-Pakistani border and lavish receptions are being held at the White House for the leaders of the counter-revolutionaries. The reactionary circles of Pakistan, Iran and other counteries are also taking part in this war.

In these conditions, Babrak Karmal stressed, the Afghan leadership is not falling for the numerous provocations and displaying goodwill, striving for a normalisation of relations with Iran and Pakistan by way of direct political talks and the development of goodneighbourly cooperation. We are prepared for an honest settlement and would like to believe that the other side will display a similar readiness.

The Afghan leader noted that despite these problems the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has achieved considerable successes in the economic field. Thus, gross from produce has exceeded the pre-revolutionary level by 6.8 per cent.

The six months since the previous session of the Revolutionary Council, Babrak Karmal said, witnessed extremely important domestic political events. The Loya Jirgha (Supreme Council) of the DRA was held and the Supreme Jirgha of border tribes, and elections to local state bodies have been started. These measures demonstrated that the Afghan people solidarises with the policy of the party and the country's government, is true to ideals of the April Revolution and prepared to resolutely rebuff all the intrigues of the counter-revolution and the aggressive provocations of imperialism and reaction. The strengthening of people's power on the local level brings closer the achievement of the main task which is final victory over the counter-revolution. During the past six months the Afghan Armed Forces have firmly seized the initiative in combat operations against the bandit formations and crushed their dens in Panjshir, Helmand, Khowst, Paktia, Konar, Nangarhar and other areas.

Touching on questions of foreign policy, Babrak Karmal stressed that as a non-aligned state the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan bases its course on principles of defence of peace and progress. It comes out against the threat of war, the arms race and aggressive acts, and strives for the development of good relations with other countries.

SOVIET SOLDIERS FULFILL 'INTERNATIONALIST DUTY'

LD302102 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Video report entitled "Combat Working Days of Soviet Internationalist Servicemen" by correspondent Mikhail Leschinskiy from Afghanistan; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Leschinskiy] We have landed with the first detachment of our servicemen in this remote gully. Not far from here lies a kishlak, whose inhabitants reported this morning that a large band crossed the border from Pakistan and intruded into the confines of this kishlak and neighboring settlements. [video shows at least three Mi-24 helicopters on rocky terrain, Leshchinskiy with mike standing in foreground]

You can see the houses blown up by the dushmans ablaze. They drove the population into the mountains. That was when the inhabitants of the surrounding kishlaks asked the neighboring subunit of Soviet troops to defend them from the bandits. [video shows aerial view of terraced slopes with burning building, troops alighting in haste from helicopter]

And so, true to their internationalist duty, our servicemen have landed on the outskirt of the kishlak.

Now you see our servicemen with captured weapons. Every brand and system of weapon is here. [video shows crates of assorted weaponry lying on ground, including mortar bombs, rifle grenades, belts of machine gun ammunition, close-up of weapon bearing inscription "Brun: Hafif Makinali Tufengi; model ZB 30"]

Here is further evidence of the way this brutal war is being waged by the dushmans and those who equip them. Whom are they fighting against? The inhabitants, the civilian population of Kishlaks such as this.

Henceforth, here in this Kishlak and its environs, there will be peace.

As you see, the soldiers are resting. [video shows four soldiers washing in stream]. We have a brief conversation with Lieutenant Luchinyn.

[Luchinyn] In this battle Junior Sergeants Vladimirov and Babushkin, and Sergeant Babushkin, and Sergeant Kiasko distinguished themselves, particularly. They have been recommended for government awards. We shall continue to discharge all the tasks set for us and our internationalist duty to the end, in the correct manner. [video shows Mi-24 flying overhead]

INDIAN PRESIDENT REPEALS RULE IN PUNJAB

LD291959 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] New Delhi, September 29 TASS -- President Zail Singh of India has issued a decree, repealing presidential rule in the strategic state of Punjab which was introduced there in 1983 in connection with the escalation of terroristic activities of secessionists, who demanded that the state be separated from India and that the so-called "state of Khalistan" be formed on its basis. The Akali Party leader Surjit Singh Barnala was sworn in today by the Punjab Governor Arjoon Singh as the chief minister of the Punjab Government. The Akali Dal Party, led by him, won the overwhelming majority of votes at the September 25 elections to the local legislative assembly there. The chief minister assured the electors that his government would take all the necessary steps to restore peace and tranquility in the state.

The elections in Punjab patently demonstrated that its population come out for unity and territorial integrity of India. This was stated in Bombay by India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The Punjab people firmly declared against violence and terrorism, he stressed.

The newspaper TIMES OF INDIA stresses, at the same time, that the threat from Punjab extremists, who are receiving active support from abroad, has not been fully eliminated. The enemies of united and strong India are doing their utmost to destabilise the situation in the state, the newspaper stresses.

NEW INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONGRATULATED

BK281456 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] The Soviet Foreign Ministry has congratulated the Indian Foreign Minister Bali Ram Bhagat on his appointment to this post and has wished for his success. The ministry telegram expressed confidence that the close friendly relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India will be further strengthened.

PAKISTAN 'DISTORTING FACTS' ON EXTERNAL THREATS

PM260949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Shurygin article: "Provoking"]

[Text] It is noteworthy that, following visits to Pakistan by high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration, Islamabad usually makes provocative, bellicose statements to neighboring states.

Recently Pakistan was visited by M. Armacost, under secretary of state for political affairs, and D. Fortier, deputy assistant to the President for national security affairs.

And then, speaking at a recent press conference, the head of the Pakistani military regime -- repeating the anti-Soviet fabrication -- displayed open solidarity with the Afghan counterrevolution. He said that "the struggle of the Afghan people (read: the dushman rabble which have settled on Pakistani territory) is also Pakistan's struggle." Pakistani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Zain Noorani used the platform of the Pakistani Parliament for anti-Soviet attacks. Distorting facts, he spoke of a supposed threat to Pakistan's territorial integrity from the USSR and the DRA. Repeating false U.S. propaganda conjectures that India is allegedly preparing to inflict a preemptive strike against the Pakistani nuclear installation in Kahuta, the minister made threats against that country.

What is behind such statements? It is perfectly obvious that no neighboring state is threatening Pakistan's territorial integrity and sovereignty. And these statements are being made to please the Pakistani military regime's overseas patrons, who are interested in maintaining tension in the region. In holding forth about the Soviet and Afghan "threat" to Pakistan, its leaders are striving to secure new consignments of modern weapons from Washington. According to the press, Islamabad has already received from the United States more than 30 of the 40 promised F-16 fighters, and deliveries are continuing of hundreds of M-48 tanks and artillery guns, and also 20 Cobra combat helicopters, 110 armored personnel carriers, and 88 self-propelled tracked howitzers. In addition to the program of U.S. military and economic aid to Pakistan to the tune of $3.2 billion, which is currently being implemented, Washington and Islamabad are now discussing a new 5-year program for such aid totaling $5 billion. This is the background to and these are the motives prompting the recent statements by Pakistani leaders.

It is perfectly obvious that they only help to further aggravate the situation, increase the suspicion kindled by imperialist propaganda, and harm the cause of peace and good-neighborliness in the region.

FLEET ADMIRAL CHERNAVIN ARRIVES IN DELHI

LD300753 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Delhi, 30 Sep (TASS) -- Fleet Admiral Vladimir Chernavin, first deputy commander in chief of the USSR Naval Forces and chief of the Main Staff of the Naval Forces, arrived in Delhi today at the invitation of Vice Admiral K.K. Nayyar, first deputy chief of staff of the Indian Navy. At the airport he was met by K.K. Nayyar, other officials, and Vasiliy Rykov, the USSR ambassador to India.

On the same day Vladimir Chernavin paid a visit to Admiral Radhakrishan Tahiliani, chief of staff of the Indian Navy.

ISSUES DISCUSSED AT ASEAN MEETING REPORTED

LD302257 Moscow TASS in English 2214 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 30 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The general assembly of the inter-parliamentary organisation of the ASEAN countries, which closed its session in Jakarta, has discussed a number of urgent foreign policy and socio-economic matters. The outcomes of the debate were reflected in the session's final communique. MPS [Ministers of Parliament] from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand declared for terminating the arms race, in support of the principles of peaceful co-existence and for renouncing the use of force or the threat of its use in inter-state relations.

Of particular importance is the determination to work for turning South-East Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, which was expressed by the participants in the session. Representatives of the legislative bodies of the ASEAN countries also emphasized the need for a political settlement of all outstanding regional problems.

One cannot fail to notice that in this issue the voice of the ASEAN parliamentarians is consonant with the call of the neighbouring Indochinese states persistently declaring for the opening of a constructive dialogue.

The debate at the session and its final communique reflect those positive tendencies which have been observed lately in the approach of some ASEAN countries to urgent problems of our times. The public opinion in those countries is a factor the influence of which affects the circles formulating the political course and the parliaments of the ASEAN countries.

They in Washington and Tokyo look at South-East Asia primarily through the prism of monopolies' interests and also the possibility of implementing their military-political schemes there. This can be opposed only by joint efforts of all South-East Asian countries.

The Indochinese states, neighbouring on the ASEAN countries, are known to have demonstrated by their practical steps loyalty to the goal of turning South-East Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation, proclaimed by them.

The ASEAN parliamentarians have also displayed realism in assessing the reasons behind the present-day economic ills in developing countries. They opposed the protectionist measures, practiced by the United States and its allies on an increasingly broader scale and stressed the need for the fundamental restructuring of the present-day unfair world economic order.

Against the backdrop of those positive tendencies, which characterized the work of the session, the reiteration by the ASEAN countries of their present attitude towards the so-called "Kampuchean problem" sounded as anachronism. But the facts confirming that the changes in Kampuchea are irreversible cannot be disregarded.

TALYZIN, CAMBODIAN DELEGATION HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS

LD292045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] The second session of the Soviet-PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow from 26 to 29 September. Matters regarding the further development of economic relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea were discussed. Consideration was given to the course of the fulfillment of obligations ensuing from Soviet-PRK agreements on mutual deliveries of goods this year. Matters concerning consultations of the USSR and (PRK) planning bodies on the subject of developing the two countries' economic cooperation for the period 1986 to 1990 were discussed.

The Soviet delegation was headed by Comrade Talyzin, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and the Kampuchean delegation by Chea Soth, deputy PRK Council of Ministers deputy chairman.

CPSU PARTY WORKERS' DELEGATION VISITS LAOS

PM271323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by M.P. Gabdulin, chief editor of the journal AGITATOR, paid a visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic 17-25 September to exchange experience in ideological and mass political work.

The delegation was received by Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the Politburo and secretary of the LPRP Central Committee.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON NIKONOV ACTIVITIES IN HUNGARY

PM271321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] Budapest, 26 Sept -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.P. Nikonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Commission for the Agro-Industrial Complex and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the "Gideon Richter" pharmaceutical plant, one of the Hungarian capital's largest industrial enterprises, on 25 September. The Soviet Union is one of the enterprise's main customers. The guests had a conversation with the plant's party and economic leaders and toured several of its shops.

The head of the delegation noted the significant contribution made by the enterprise collective to the constant development of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in the pharmaceutical industry.

In the afternoon the delegation toured an agro-industrial combine in Babolna which maintains close ties with the Soviet Union. The guests visited the combine's production facilities and familiarized themselves with its experience in work to boost crop yields and stock raising productivity, and also with the living and working conditions of the enterprise collective.

V.P. Nikonov noted that the line of accelerating socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress and enhancing production efficiency now determines the entire pace of Soviet people's life. Working people in USSR agriculture, he stressed, are facing major and responsible tasks concerning the creation a reliable food base for the country. With a view to their successful solution, attention at present is mainly devoted to the intensification of the agro-industrial complex, the introduction of the latest achievements of science in production, and the rational utilization of existing resources. A major role in this can be played by expanding cooperation between the two fraternal countries in agriculture at the level of both interstate and direct ties between Soviet and Hungarian farms.

Delegation Returns 28 Sep

LD282113 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Nikonov, which was in Hungary to pay an official friendly visit, today returned to Moscow from Budapest. The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade Rusakov and other officials as well as Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR. [video shows Nikonov descending the plane stairs, followed by various unidentified officials, and stepping onto the tarmac. He approaches Rusakov and shakes hands with him and with other, unidentified members of the welcoming party. The entire group then leaves for the airport building, led by Nikonov and Rusakov.]

FRENCH ANTI-SOVIETISM APPEASES NATO MILITARISM

LD302344 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1830 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Forty-seven years ago, on the nights of 29-30 September 1938, an event occurred which was to have fatal consequences for peace in Europe and throughout the world. The French and British leaders at the time, Daladier and Chamberlain, signed an agreement in Munich with the fascist dictators of Germany and Italy, Hitler and Mussolini, on the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, which thus lost one-fifth of its territory and a quarter of its population, as well as half of its heavy industry. A few months later it ceased to exist as a sovereign state. On 1 September 1939, Nazi Germany unleashed World War II.

An attempt was made to justify the Munich betrayal by concern to preserve peace in Europe, writes our observer Yelena Sokolova. Daladier and Chamberlain claimed that peace had been secured for the life of entire generations. Deceived by their leaders, crowds of Parisians came to hail Daladier on his return from Munich. They thought that he had succeeded in minimizing the threat of war, but their vision of peace was only a dream.

The capitulation of Paris and London at Munich heralded a major war, and paved the way for the defeat of France, because the British and French action at Munich was a betrayal, above all, a betrayal of the French and British people, who expected their governments to wage an energetic fight against the source of the war threat -- the aggressive policy of Hitlerite fascism. Gabriel (Peries), an ardent French Communist and subsequent hero of the resistance, described the Munich agreement as the triumph of class egoism. Munich showed that the class egoism of big capital is capable of leading mankind to the brink of a bottomless abyss, that anti-communisn and anti-Sovietism pave the way for war preparations and for war itself.

Munich was also the betrayal of London's and Paris's allies, because in signing an agreement with Hitler under Washington's blessing, the French and British officials thus violated the letter and spirit of the treaties of mutual assistance which they had concluded with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The Soviet-French Mutual Assistance Pact of 1935 was of particular significance. Having been concluded between the great powers of the continent, the treaty could have substantially altered the distribution of forces in Europe and played a decisive role in the collective riposte to the Hitlerite aggressor. But Paris and London treacherously refused to support Czechoslovakia, which only a few years before Munich they had pledged to protect against any attack from foreign forces. Furthermore, they did everything to deprive Czechoslovakia of real aid from the USSR, which was ready to send more than 50 divisions put on alert against Hitler, at Prague's earliest bidding.

The British and French reactionaries were perfectly aware of the risks they were making their countries face by the continued Hitlerite expansionism in Europe. In Paris and London, they were also aware that the Munich agreement would not satisfy the Nazi appetite, but would only make it worse, for that was the hidden meaning of the agreement. Chamberlain and Daladier presented new victims to Hitler, cherishing the hope that he would send his hordes East against the first socialist state.

It was fully under the hypnosis of anti-Sovietism that all of France's security systems established over many years by dint of the treaties of mutual assistance with the Eastern European countries, including the USSR, were smashed at a stroke. The loss of Czechoslovakia, with an army of 1 and 1/2 million men -- a country which occupied a position of strategic importance -- wreaked irreparable damage on the defense of France. In September 1938, almost all the forces which Hitler could muster were massed at the Czechoslovak border. The notorious Vitry line [ligne Vitry] was only just being built. The war could have been avoided if French and British officials had adopted a firm attitude. In the effort to direct the Hitlerite aggression against the East, against the Soviet Union, the protagonists of the Munich agreement made a bad mistake. Less than a year later, World War II broke out. Nazi troops invaded France, which quickly capitulated.

East, against the Soviet Union, the protagonists of the Munich agreement made a bad mistake. Less than a year later, World War II broke out. Nazi troops invaded France, which quickly capitulated. The world paid an enormous price for the Munich agreement. The anti-Sovietism of its participants cost some 50 million lives destroyed by World War II. People should never forget the lessons of Munich. However, there are many people in the West, and in France in particular, who have not renounced any of their anti-Sovietism. Their Munich-style anti-Soviet politics are reflected by the active complicity of certain West European figures together with Washington in the crusade which the latter has launched against the USSR, in the implementation of aggressive U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles. The spirit of Munich also guides the actions of those people in France who lend their active support to the militarist and revanchist ambitions of Bonn. Some people in Paris, it appears, do not realize that West Germany is becoming the source of an increasing danger of war. The FRG is taking U.S. nuclear missiles and reinforcing the shock capability of the U.S. Army. War preparations are going hand in hand with the unleashing of revanchist claims which are openly calling into question the status quo in Europe. By flirting with West German militarism and encouraging its appetite, some West European figures, and French figures in particular, are tending to neglect the tragic lessons of history -- the lessons of Munich. These show that attempts to appease German militarism and to encourage its revanchist ambitions under the banner of anti-Sovietism have already resulted in national catastrophe for France.

KASPAROV COMMENTS ON SOVIET-FRENCH TRADE RELATIONS

LD010432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 30 Sep 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Excerpts] As figures published in the press show, trade and economic ties between the Soviet Union and France are developing successfully. This is demonstrated by a more than doubling of trade turnover between them in the past 5 years. Observers emphasize that this is all the more gratifying because in the next few days, as you know, there will be an official visit to France by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Here is our commentator Pavel Kasparov:

Speaking about the successful development of Soviet-French trade and economic cooperation today, I think it is not at all superfluous to recall that this success was founded as early as 20 years ago. Then, in the mid-1960s, the USSR and France stated their desire to proceed together along a path of relaxation of international tension, and the establishment of equitable and mutually advantageous economic ties. At that very time a new term entered the political vocabulary, "pioneers of detente," a term which even today is used in relation to our two countries. Yes, the Soviet Union and France were pioneers in the sphere of arranging interstate political ties. They were also pioneers in the cause of normalizing economic relations between the countries of East and West. From the very first days, new progressive forms of cooperation entered the practice of mutual relations between Moscow and Paris in this sphere. These were then extended broadly and with success to relations between the Soviet Union and other capitalist states.

The years that have passed were also marked by high rates of growth in goods turnover between the two states, a variety of forms of economic cooperation, and a strengthening of the treaty on a legal basis.

Apart from the fact that French firms make profits that are not insignificant from marketing their goods on the Soviet market, Soviet-French cooperation in this sphere also enables them, in conditions of the hardening crisis in capitalist production, to maintain jobs.

According to statisticians, cooperation with our country as a whole guarantees the jobs of approximately 300,000 French people today. This is while the army of unemployed in France in 2,500,000 people. The continued development of trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union, French entrepreneurs believe, will be to the advantage of not only Soviet-French relations, but also of the situation in both Europe and the world as a whole.

USSR, FRANCE COOPERATE IN URANIUM, ISOTOPES

LD302221 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1626 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Summary] Moscow, 30th Sep (TASS) -- Boris Pushkin, general director of Tekhsnabeksport, which exports radioactive and stable isotopes to France, said that business relations between the USSR and France are successful, but there are still great reserves. Another field of cooperation between the two is services for the enrichment of the customer's [zakazshik] uranium for atomic power stations.

In turn, French firms sell isotope products for use in preventative and diagnostic medicine to the USSR. French firms supply the USSR with analytical equipment for scientific research.

There is an agreement with a French firm for cooperation on the joint production of xray instruments to investigate the surface of samples in order to determine the elements they consist of.

DUTCH LABOR PARTY OPPOSES MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD302136 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] The Hague, September 30 TASS -- The U.S. cruise missiles, if deployed in the Netherlands, would crush the hopes of millions of Dutch people and stimulate a further build-up of the nuclear arms race, Joop M. den Uyl, leader of the Dutch Labour Party, which has the largest number of seats in parliament, said at a session of the party council. He noted that the move to deploy the missiles and to grant to the United States the right to their use are in defiance of the Dutch constitution as a step affecting the country's sovereignty.

Conversely, the renunciation of the stationing of new missiles would demonstrate the aspiration of the small country to make its contribution towards limitation of armaments, Joop den Uyl said. The council's session underlined the Labour Party determination to carry on the struggle against the introduction of missiles to Dutch soil also in the event of the Dutch Government taking a decision in favour of their deployment.

The local press draws attention to the fact that the Dutch Government has started, as early as today, under intense pressure from the United States and NATO, preparations for the siting of 48 missiles in the territory of the country. The statement by Dutch foreign minister Hans van den Broek at the session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York to the effect that the Dutch cabinet would, by all indications, allow the deployment of the missiles, is adding proof to this move.

CYPRUS INDEPENDENCE DAY, CONTINUING PROBLEMS NOTED

LD301626 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Nicosia, September 30 TASS -- On Tuesday, [1 October], the people of Cyprus will celebrate their national holiday -- the independence day. The whole history of the Republic of Cyprus, which was proclaimed a quarter of the century ago, has been marked by the incessant struggle of the patriots of Cyprus for their homeland's true independence, for frustrating the designs of the United States and certain circles of the North Atlantic bloc to turn Cyprus into a U.S. -NATO "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in the eastern Mediterranean. The tragic events of the summer of 1974, when the CIA and other Western secret services staged an anti-government coup in Cyprus climaxed the imperialist conspiracy against that island republic. As a result of the subsequent events, Cyprus has been actually partitioned into two parts, while more than 200 thousand of its inhabitants are in the position of refugees in their own country.

The West's incessant intrigues around independent Cyprus have prevented a successful holding of talks between the leaders of the Greek and Turkish communities of the island, whose aim was to settle the whole package of the state-administrative, territorial, humanitarian and other problems dividing them, ensure the necessary conditions for peaceful life and fruitful cooperation between the Greeks and Turks of Cyprus. Moreover, the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" was unlawfully proclaimed in the northern part of the country and other separatist actions have been carried out with the tacit encouragement of Washington and its Western allies. Taking advantage of the situation, the Pentagon has set up in the north of the island an Air Force base, the biggest in the region, and is implementing several more militaristic projects aimed at perpetuating the American presence in the Mediterranean.

The democratic forces of the island are opposing the perfidious designs of the USA and NATO by their determination to uphold the independent republic, to ensure a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem. The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, the whole peace-loving public of the world are coming out in support of the just struggle of the patriots of Cyprus. They stress the pressing need for the speediest implementation of the relevant decisions of the United Nations Organisation providing for the preservation of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, withdrawal of all the military bases in the country and pursuance of non-alignment policy by the republic.

SUPREME SOVIET CABLES KING FAHD ON NATIONAL DAY

LD301848 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 30 TASS -- The President of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a telegram to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz al-Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia on the occasion of the national holiday -- the day of the proclamation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in which it conveyed congratulations and good wishes to the king and wished the friendly people of Saudi Arabia successes on the road of independent development.

In his reply telegram, the king of Saudi Arabia expressed to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes and for his part wished perpetual progress and prosperity to the Soviet people. I also wish, says the telegram, that the bright hopes of our peoples and the peoples around the world for the establishment of security, peace and prosperity for the benefit of the entire mankind come true.

PRAVDA VIEWS SAUDI POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SYSTEM

PM251021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Belyakov article under the "We Answer a Reader" rubric: "Petroleum and Politics" --first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] Tell us about Saudi Arabia and the democratic forces in that country?

Ye.A. Tolstikov, Irkutsk Oblast.

Saudi Arabia is an absolute monarchy: It has no parliament or constitution, and political parties are banned. The formally feudal state structure has been maintained since 23 September 1932, when the creation of the centralized Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was proclaimed.

However, in recent decades the country has been rapidly developing along the path of capitalism. The point is that Saudi Arabia's interior holds one-fourth of all the Western world's known oil reserves. The extraction of "black gold" reached its high point in 1980, with 495 million metric tons, bringing an income in the order of $101 billion to the Saudi Arabian exchequer. The decline in the demand for oil on the world markets has led in subsequent years not only to a reduction in extraction, down to 238 million metric tons (1984), but also in income, to $25 billion (a rough figure for the current year, taking account of the fall in prices).

However, Saudi Arabia remains one of the world's richest countries. It channels a considerable proportion of its revenue into economic development. Large sums are spent on acquiring modern weapons, primarily from the United States. The surplus funds created during the oil boom have been invested in Western banks. The country occupies a firm place in the international capitalist division of labor, and not just as one of the most important suppliers of oil, but as a major financier too. Economically, it is closely bound up with the West, particularly the United States.

As for foreign policy, Saudi Arabia is a member of the Nonaligned Movement. It gives support to the Arab states waging struggle against Israeli aggression. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is in favor of the liberation of the Arab lands, including East Jerusalem, occupied by Israel since 1967, and securing the Arab people of Palestine's legitimate national rights.

As a result of the splitting of social structures that has occurred, classes and strata new to Saudi society have appeared -- namely a proletariat, a national bourgeoisie, and an associated intelligentsia. At the same time a process of bourgeoisification of the feudal elite has taken place. On the other hand, the traditional strata -- the tribal nobility, small -scale traders, artisans, and nomadic stockraisers -- are also preserved.

The contradictions of Saudi society sometimes burst into the open. The most significant events of this kind have been the unrest in the eastern province and the seizure of the Grand Mosque of Mecca, which occurred in 1979. Saudi communists consider that these actions were on the whole democratic and anti-imperialist in character.

The country's democratic forces -- the trade unions and the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia -- operate deep underground. The Communist Party of Saudi Arabia's Second Congress in August 1984 was an important landmark in these forces' development. As reported in PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, the theoretical and information journal of communist and workers parties published in Prague, the congress delegates discussed and approved the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia Central Committee reports, clarified the party Program and Rules, and elected its leading organs. Saudi communists called for the creation of a broad national democratic front -- an association of political parties, trade unions, and other public organizations, as well as independent figures -- on the basis of a program of struggle for freedom, democracy, and social progress. Only by uniting their efforts, the congress documents note, can Saudi democrats successfully uphold the working people's interests.

U.S., ISRAELI POLICY 'OBSTACLE' TO MIDEAST PEACE

PM301449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov "Rejoinder": "Tel Aviv's Threats"]

[Text] Whenever a U.S. and Israeli attempt to publicize the American model for a Near East settlement is thwarted, Tel Aviv begins to threaten its Arab neighbors with punitive actions.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State R. Murphy recently toured the region's countries with the same old U.S. diplomatic package: the Reagan plan. Once again, his invitation to the Arabs, particularly to Jordan and Syria, to follow the path of separate deals with Israel, was rejected.

The U.S. and Israeli reaction was not late in coming. Israel's Defense Minister Rabin, Foreign Minister Shamir, and Minister of Trade and Industry Sharon uttered threats against Amman. A little later the entire Israeli Government issued a statement threatening to strike against Jordan.

Tel Aviv engaged in even cruder attacks against Syria, whose principled stance on the question of a Near East settlement causes displeasure in the United States and Israel.

Elvi, the chief of General Staff of Israeli armed forces, for example, declared that Israel is ready for a "military operation" against Syria. He also announced the conclusion of the redeployment of Israeli forces on the occupied Golan Heights and the completion of the reconstruction of fortifications located there. In his turn, Israel's Defense Minister Rabin blatantly spoke of a possible "crushing strike" against Syria during a provocative tour of the Golan region.

The United States has supplemented the Israeli military threats by economic pressure on Syria -- the U.S. Congress has passed a resolution on the introduction of a range of economic sanctions against that country.

It is no secret that the policy of the United States and Israel is the main obstacle to a fair peace in the Near East. But Washington and Tel Aviv do not see it this way. The "strategic alliance" partners see the main obstacle to the implementation of their own plans in the principled stance of those who uphold a lasting peace in the Near East, and are attempting to breach their staunchness and their opposition to the anti-Arab conspiracy.

PFLP-GC OFFICIAL ON SOVIET ROLE IN MIDEAST

LD271225 Kuwait KUNA in English 1146 GMT 27 Sep 85

[By Khaled al-Tarrah]

[Excerpt] Moscow, Sept 27 (KUNA) A Palestinian opposition official denied Friday [27 September] the presence of any Soviet mediation to clear differences among Palestinian commando factions.

Secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command's Politburo Fadil Shruru, explained in an interview here with the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY that the "Soviet comrades did not touch on this subject during talks here".

Asked on the Soviet stance toward the PLO-Jordan February 11 agreement, Shruru said that the "Soviet leadership totally rejects the Palestinian-Jordanian Amman agreement."

The Soviets did not change this attitude, he said, adding that Moscow's stand is defined and stable.

Shruru, who is also spokesman of the Palestinian National Salvation Front, opposed to Yasir 'Arafat's leadership of the PLO, said that Moscow has set as a basic condition for clearing Palestinian-Soviet relations abrogating the Amman agreement which was the cause of present tension between the two parties.

EGYPT, USSR SIGN INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT

NC281032 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0848 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 28 Sep (MENA) -- Egypt and the Soviet Union have signed a new industrial agreement valued at 11 million pounds sterling at account rate [si'r hisabi]. The agreement provides for the importation of modern equipment and the necessary spare parts for the iron and steel company in Hulwan and the importation of rolling stock to transport raw materials and finished goods.

Engineer Diya' al-Din Tantawi, chairman of the company's board of directors, said that this equipment will develop, modernize, and increase steel production to 100,000 tons a year. He added that the agreement also calls for the dispatch of some Soviet experts to supervise, together with their Egyptian counterparts, the installation of the spare parts and advanced equipment. In addition, they will oversee the introduction of modern production technology, as some of the existing steel mills were constructed more than 20 years ago.

An Egyptian industrial delegation led by Engineer Tantawi returned to Cairo from Moscow today. The delegation began its visit to the Soviet Union on 18 September and held talks that resulted in the signing of the agreement.

REPORTAGE ON MALAGASY PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

Gromyko-Ratsiraka Meeting

LD301732 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 30 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR A.A. Gromyko received in the Kremlin today the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party (AREMA) Didier Ratsiraka, who is on a working visit in the Soviet Union.

Topical international problems and questions of Soviet-Madagascar relations were discussed during the conversation that passed in a friendly atmosphere.

A.A. Gromyko noted the continuing dangerous aggravation of the international situation as a result of the pursuance by the United States and its NATO allies of a course of fanning up the arms race and spreading it to outer space. The United States is not giving up attempts at wrecking the existing rough strategic military balance in the world, achieving military superiority over the USSR and dictating its will to other states.

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the policy of militarisation, of whipping up local conflicts in various parts of the world that is pursued by imperialist circles. The designs of imperialism's reactionary circles to dictate their will to other countries, to interfere in their internal affairs is receiving and will receive a resolute rebuff on the part of the USSR.

It was stressed that the coordination of actions of all peace forces acquires special importance in these conditions. Their consistent and persistent efforts to avert a new war, their close cooperation in the international arena can and must bring their results. The Soviet Union is convinced that all countries -- big and small -- are duty bound to play their role in the struggle for the security of peoples, for preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

A.A. Gromyko drew the guest's attention to the exceptional importance for curbing the arms race of the moratorium on all nuclear blasts that was unilaterally introduced by the Soviet Union. The special importance for the present of the proposal submitted to the United Nations Organization to discuss the question of international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space in conditions of its non-militarization was stressed. These new Soviet initiatives are directed at strengthening security. Actions by states pursuing a policy of peace in the spirit of these initiatives could help create an atmosphere of greater trust and return to the policy of detente. The Soviet proposals equally accord the interests of all states, all peoples.

When characterising the Non-Aligned Movement, A.A. Gromyko noted its growing role in the solution of such important questions for the whole of mankind as the strengthening of peace, universal disarmament and the establishment of a just international economic order. The Democratic Republic of Madagascar is making a positive contribution to this movement.

Didier Ratsiraka stated Madagascar's full support for the constructive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and his country's condemnation of the American militaristic plans of "star wars" concealed behind the formal name of "Strategic Defence Initiative."

He then expressed the hope that the forthcoming meeting in Geneva between M.S. Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan will produce positive results.

When questions of bilateral relations were discussed A.A. Gromyko confirmed the Soviet Union's principled and consistent course of assisting developing countries, in particular Madagascar as well, in solving tasks of economic, social and cultural development, in strengthening their independence and sovereignty.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the development of Soviet-Madagascar cooperation along the ascending line and stressed the need of further perfecting it on a long-term and mutually advantageous basis. Both countries noted with big satisfaction the development of ties and cooperation between the CPSU and the AREMA Party, expressed the desire to develop them further on the basis of solidarity and the struggle for peace. Both sides stated that they find it necessary to develop ties between mass and public organisations of both countries.

On behalf of the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the entire Malagasy people Didier Ratsiraka expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the government and people of the Soviet Union for the unselfish diverse assistance to the restructuring of socio-economic life in Madagascar and the strengthening of its national independence.

Taking part in the conversation from the Soviet side were alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR V.V. Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee B.N. Ponomarev, the USSR ambassador in Madagascar L.N. Musatov and other officials; from the Madagascar side -- officials accompanying the president in his tour of the Soviet Union and the ambassador of Madagascar in the USSR F. Randriamamonjy.

Gromyko Luncheon Speech

LD301925 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 30 TASS -- The exchange of views, during which bilateral relations were touched upon and certain international problems discussed, has shown that the positions of the USSR and Madagascar on major international problems are close or common and that in the international arena our countries are marching in the joint ranks of fighters for peace, international security, democracy and social progress, said Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He spoke in the Kremlin today at the luncheon in honor of Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party (AREMA).

Unfortunately, Andrey Gromyko went on to say, our meeting is held in the conditions when the international situation has markedly deteriorated. Aggressive quarters of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, are trying to intensify the arms race even further. They are working toward spreading it to a new sphere -- to outer space.

The Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko said, counters that reckless policy with its peace loving course toward curbing the arms race, preventing the militarization of outer space, promoting the relaxation of tensions and enhancing the security of nations.

We have said more than once that in present-day conditions the threat of war is a threat to the existence of the civilisation on earth, a threat to all countries -- big and small -- without exclusion. That is why collective efforts should be made to counter the policy of intensifying the arms race further.

Today, when mankind is confronted with a great many urgent problems, the huge funds currently spent on ever new weapon systems should be used for the purposes of developing the economy, health services and education. The Soviet Union favors such a policy course.

Imperialism's aggressiveness makes itself felt on the African Continent and in the adjacent regions as well. Unwilling to reckon with the will of African peoples, with the opinion of independent states of the continent it teams up with the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa and torpedoes efforts to resolve the issue of granting independence to Namibia. Imperialism and its henchmen are trying to suppress with the force of arms a new upsurge in the national liberation struggle in southern Africa, in the RSA. Isn't the RSA's aggresion against Angola a result of the same policy?

Madagascar is situated in the Indian Ocean -- the region which is increasingly becoming a seat of heightened tensions. Some nations, above all the U.S., are steadily building up their military presence there. For almost 15 years now the question of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace has been on the agenda of the United Nations. However, imperialist forces are doing everything to thwart the realization of that idea, to prevent the convocation of a United Nations conference for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Like Madagascar, the Soviet Union comes out in favor of the realization of that idea. Last May the Soviet Union reiterated its proposals to all states whose ships sail in the Indian Ocean to refrain without waiting for the convocation of the conference from all steps which can aggravate the situation in that region. This means to refrain from sending major naval formations there, from holding military exercises, from enlarging or modernizing military bases of those coastal states which have such bases.

People in the Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko noted, highly value the anti-imperialist policy of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, its vigorous and consistent efforts to strengthen African unity, to promote peace and security in Africa and the world over.

Ratsiraka Luncheon Speech

LD302005 Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 30 TASS -- We hold that regardless of difficulties the mainstays of socialism that accord with the profound aspirations and spirit of the Malagasy people [words indistinct] laid. Slowly but firmly they are strengthening with every day in the course of all the first ten years on the road of progress that my people is following with new hope and coming out for peace, said Didier Ratsiraka. The president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party made a speech at a Kremlin luncheon today given in his honour by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Andrey Gromyko.

The aim of our visit is multifaceted, Didier Ratsiraka said further. We have conducted a fruitful exchange of views on a high level.

It is not by chance that our viewpoints often coincide when assessing those situations in the world that are connected with events that day afer day jeopardise the brittle stability of the world and force certain countries and peoples to defend their security arms in hands. I will remark that this is being done also in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar!

But we have every reason to believe that given good will, perception and mutual trust it is possible to replace sabre-rattling with the creation of a world that would be the result of a sincere dialogue and talks with the participation of all states.

The president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar said it should be a sacred duty to support efforts directed at a controlled reduction of weapons of mass annihilation, the creation of nuclear-free zones and, in particular the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, at the settlement of all conflicts that have been unleashed in many [words indistinct] order to paralyse "third world" countries, at the full and final uprooting of all forms of racism, segregation and oppression, at the renunciation by all states of any imperialist, expansionist or hegemonistic designs.

Didier Ratsiraka stated that the Democratic Republic of Madagascar supports all peace initiatives, first of all those of the Soviet Union, all proposals of honest, frank and confidential talks directed at achieving progress on the road to genuine peace.

There is numerous and genuine evidence testifying to the clear and precise position taken by the Soviet Union whenever the point at issue was aid to this or that country in its struggle against colonialism, racial segregation, racism and Zionism. You never refused to side with the oppressed. The era of struggle for political liberation has practically ended. The stage of economic liberation has begun and we know that in this truly humanitarian endeavour we can count on the Soviet Union, the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar stressed.

PRAVDA Profile

PM271447 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 September First Edition carries on page 1 a 400-word unattributed biographical sketch entitled "On the Visit to the USSR by Didier Ratsiraka, President of Madagascar." After brief details about Ratsiraka's early life and education the item recounts his work in government following the overthrow of the Madagascar Government in 1972. The article concludes:

"Soviet people cordially greet the working visit to the USSR by President D. Ratsiraka of Madagascar and express confidence that this visit will be a new contribution to further developing friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and Madagascar for the good of both countries' peoples and in the interests of world peace and progress."

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS SAO TOME CONGRESS

PM271445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Second Congress of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP).

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee greets the delegates to the Second Congress of the MLSTP -- the political vanguard of the Sao Tome people.

During the years of colonial rule your party raised the banner of the national liberation struggle and led the Sao Tome people to independence. Now, under MLSTP leadership, the working people of Sao Tome and Principe are building a new life and defending the ideals of peace and social progress.

Soviet Communists wish the Second MLSTP Congress successful work and express confidence that the relations of friendship and solidarity existing between the CPSU and the MLSTP and between our countries and peoples will continue to strengthen and develop.

The CPSU Central Committee.

LEADERSHIP, CONGO LEADER EXCHANGE GREETINGS

PM260842 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "On the National Holiday"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a telegram to Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] Central Committee, Congolese president, and chairman of the Congolese Council of Ministers, congratulating the PCT, the president, the government, and the entire Congolese people on the national holiday -- the 22d anniversary of the revolution -- and conveying their wishes for prosperity and success in resolving the tasks of socioeconomic development outlined by the third regular PCT Congress.

In his reply message to the Soviet leaders, D. Sassou-Nguesso expressed gratitude for the congratulations and conveyed wishes of prosperity for the friendly Soviet people.

The telegrams express confidence that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the CPSU and the PCT and between the USSR and the Congo will continue to strengthen and expand for the good of both countries' peoples and in the interests of strengthening universal peace.

IMF LATIN AMERICA POLICE UNFAIR , FAVORS U.S. INTEREST

LD301836 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 30 Sep 85

["Policy of Plunder and Arbitrary Rule" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 30 TASS commentator Ruslan Knyaze writes:

The International Monetary Fund acts primarily in the interests of the United States, and its policy with regard to poor nations is unfair, President of Peru Alan Garcia said in an interview to the American NEWSWEEK.

The categoric pronouncement of the head of state of Peru is the competent estimation of the influence of the International Monetary Fund on the development of the economy of developing states. For many years the actions of that U.S.-controlled financial organization have been aimed above all at defending the interests of transnational corporations, at facilitating their penetration into the economy of "Third World" countries. Loans and credits granted by the International Monetary Fund are in practice a powerful lever of pressure on developing states, assisting imperialist monopolies to plunder their national wealth.

This is particularly clear now when the foreign debt of most of those states reached catastrophic proportions.

Making the debt noose still tighter, the International Monetary Fund imposes upon developing countries fettering debt paying terms. Grossly violating the sovereignty of those states, it demands, above all, a broad access to their economy for foreign private capital, it demands the lifting of control over prices of essentials, the freezing of wages of the working people. All that inevitably leads to a sharp reduction of the living standards of the popular masses. Any difficulties of client countries are impudently used on Washington's instruction. The latest striking example of that is the decision of the International Monetary Fund on suspending payment to Mexico of sums under the earlier granted credit. It was made public 24 hours after the catastrophic earthquake which inflicted a great material damage upon the country.

In this situation the demands are growing in developing states that a new, more fair international economic order be established. The proposal of the Cuban leader Fidel Castro that the developing countries' foreign debt be annulled is enlisting ever growing support. The resistance to the International Monetary Fund's policy of plunder and arbitrary rule is growing. It is becoming better organized and broader.

CONTRAS' MILITARY USE OF HUMANITARIAN AID CITED

LD272329 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 27 Sep 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] The U.S. press has reported that the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries have handed their U.S patrons a list of what they would like to receive for the $27 million which they have been allocated by the United States Congress as humanitarian aid. My colleage Vitaliy Sobolev will comment on this report.

[Sobolev] U.S. legislators emphasize in every possible way that they have allocated this money to the Somozists exclusively out of love of mankind, so that they should not go about hungry and naked. Such endeavors are understandable. After all, news about the Contras' atrocities, their brutal, sadistic and other repulsive inclinations does reach the U.S. public, even with photographs, film-shots and statements by some of the counterrevolutionaries themselves. It must be said that there are quite a few people in the U.S. who are not perturbed by this, and who donate money out of their personal funds for the undeclared war against Nicaragua. There are also activists such as the retired general [name indistinct] who devotes his time to the mound of donations; [words indistinct] for himself, for the Washington administration encourages in every possible way such initiatives. Nevertheless, such well-wishers are an obvious minority in the United States, which goes to explain the emphasis made in Congress on the alleged humanitarian nature of official U.S. aid to the Somozists, while they, in order not to let down their benefactors, play along with them in this spectacle of hypocrisy.

Here is an example: The Somozists, in the above mentioned list, are ordering military helicopters to a value of $3.5 million. But for what? What do you think? Only to evacuate their wounded, and so on, along the same lines. However, simultaneously with the list, the Contras have brought to the notice of the press the fact that their recruitment of new cadres is proceeding successfully; it seems that in a year they have doubled the strength of their detachments and brought it up to 17,000. For what, if not the smell of U.S. dollars, does the counterrevolutionary rabble rally? The Somozites have also published the following figure: They have bought 50 million items of ammunition i.e. cartridges, shells, mines, bombs. They have enough of these, so to speak, humanitarian articles for several months of combat operations. The Somozists are threatening to get up and get going in the very near future. Already now they have started to stir themselves, showing the U.S. legislators more actively that they are ready to work off their salary, and that their notorious philanthropy will not go to waste: widows and orphans will increase in Nicaragua.

Meanwhile in Congress and in the White House, they are putting the accent more and more on bombastic and grandiloquent words, and with endless references to the good Christian God, having raised up their eyes. Because of the endless appeals to the Almighty -- a sin committed in particular by President Reagan -- in reply to the Washington talk about humaneness, support for the Somozists, the dushmans and other mercenaries, one would like to go ahead and exclaim: Have some fear of God, gentlemen! But this appeal is useless. Washington politicians obviously do not fear their above-cited vain God.

CHEBRIKOV ADDRESSES YAROSLAVL AWARDS CEREMONY

LD302220 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" Newscast]

[Text] Today in Yaroslaval, a festive meeting took place devoted to conferring the Order of the October Revolution on the city. This award is for the great services of the working people in the revolutionary movement, their contribution to the struggle against the German fascist aggressors during the years of the Great Patriotic War, and for the successes which have been attained in economic and cultural construction. Comrade Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, spoke at the meeting and was warmly greeted by those present. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, he cordially congratulated the working people of Yaroslavl and the oblast on their lofty award. Comrade Chebrikov went on to say:

[Begin Chebrikov recording] During the present responsible period in the life of our country, the party directs the efforts of Communists and all working people toward the comprehensive acceleration of socioeconomic development. I would like to stress in particular that we are now dealing not only with a growth in production rates, but with a new quality of development, with bold decisions and energetic actions, and with fresh approaches to the perfection of all aspects of life.

All this must ensure fast progress. These are the real demands of the moment; they are dictated by the totality of domestic and international factors. On whom does this process, necessary for the country, depend to progress faster and with more success? It depends on each one of us. The partriotic duty of every Soviet worker is to understand the party's plans well, to understand more profoundly the demands of the historical moment, and to be guided by them steadfastly in his daily work.

The plans of our party and specific steps in implementing them have received the warm approval and total support of our people. The party's ideas, and the speeches and meetings with the working people by Comrade Gorbachev, Mikhail Sergeyevich, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party, have rallied Soviet people and have found a lively response in their hearts and strengthened confidence in thier powers. The successes of the people of Yaroslavl in all sectors of social and economic construction are indisputable. They are all inextricably linked with the great organizational work of oblast, town, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

The history of the town and its contemporary affairs inspire confidence that the working people of Yaroslavl will continue to resolve with honor the tasks confronting them. The primary task now is the practical implementation of the program drafted by the party to speed up the social and economic development of Soviet society. Great aims demand great energy by the masses, and this consists of each worker's efforts. Everywhere and without delay each person in his place, doing his job, must do everything to promote the deep transformations of economic and social life, and work in such a way that every day more and more progress is made and tempos increased.

Plans for the next 5-year period are now being formed. This is a serious test for all our economic cadres. It must be the beginning of a fundamental turning point in the development of the national economy and the practical implementation of the program for the acceleration of the country's socio-economic development.

I think that our common cause only stands to gain if such a major industrial center as Yaroslavl once again looks at the drawing up of the plan from this point of view. The role of our glorious working class is particularly great in the implementation of the tasks which have been set by the party. Therefore, constant concern must be shown that its ranks are worthily filled. Today's youth will be obliged in the near future to implement large-scale tasks of our time, as well as new, and undoubtedly bolder and more intense, plans by our party. We wish -- and this is the natural wish of all people from the older generation -- to see young workers who are highly qualified specialists, people of a high cultural level, ardent partriots of their motherland. Only in such circumstances will the rising generation of the Yaroslavl working class be worthy of the glory of those who established Soviet power here, who defended and created a new, splendid socialist city. [end recording]

Touching on the party and Soviet state's activities in the international arena, Comrade Chebrikov emphasized that the world situation continued to remain complex and tense. The instigators of the shameless campaign against communism, against all progressive forces, stop at nothing. Continuing his address, the speaker said:

[Begin Chebrikov recording] Groundless, mass accusations are being made against us by those states for whom acts of international piracy, aggression, and genocide have become a normal affair. Imperialism's military machine claiming the right to act as it wishes [pretenduya na vsedozvolennost], is in actual fact trying to deprive whole peoples of a basic right, the right to life and peace. For it is precisely in those states, which direct accusations against us, that there is a frontal attack on the rights and vital interests of their own citizens, and above all of the broad masses of working people. Through reprisals against trades unions, mass dismissals, and disciplinary measures, these states are trying to break the backbone of the working class and to undermine totally the rights and freedoms of working people. Recently, any progressive political activists and movements, including those supporting peace and disarmament, have become subject to pressure and threats. I could go on and on about the real position on obtaining rights and liberties for both separate individuals and the majority of the populations in capitalist countries.

We have a full right to say to our sham well-wishers: Rather then teach others, it would be better if you had a look at what is happening in your own house. And as regards ourselves, we have put a stop to, and will put a stop to, attempts to interfere in our internal affairs in a most decisive way. The Soviet people will allow no one to prevent them from following their chosen path. [applause] [end recording]

After again congratulating the town's working people on their high award and expressing confidence that they will make a worthy contribution to the achievement of the creative plans of the party, Viktor Mikhailovych Chebrikov pinned the Order of the October Revolution to the town's banner.

Speakers at the solemn meeting expressed warm gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the high award of the motherland. [video shows audience at the meeting with a close-up of Chebrikov reading his speech]

GRISHIN ATTENDS IDEOLOGY, ECONOMIC MEETINGS

LD272334 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1533 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Announcer-read report from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A conference of the Moscow party ideological aktiv took place today. The tasks of party organizations and propaganda cadres in reinforcing the link between Marxist-Leninist teaching and life, and in enhancing the role played by the former in accelerating the town's socioeconomic development were discussed. Opening the conference, Comrade Grishin emphasized that the new school year is marked by special features determined by the preparation for the 27th party congress and the completion of the current and start of the 12th 5-year periods. At the conference, ways to enhance further the effectiveness of party teaching, economic education, and Komsomol political education were outlined.

Economic Aktiv Meeting

LD301930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] A meeting of the Moscow party economic aktiv was held today. It discussed the tasks of party, administrative, and economic organizations arising from the conference directives held at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of working out plans for the USSR's economic and social development for 1986 and for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

A report was presented at the meeting by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. He noted that at present the forming of draft plans for the development of Moscow for 1986 and the forthcoming 5-year plan is being completed. Development ahead of schedule of industries which determine scientific and technical progress is envisaged. Machine-building will develop at the fastest rates. Special attention has been paid in the plans which are being worked out to questions of the construction of housing, health service, education, and public catering facilities. The meeting set out measures aimed at the unconditional fulfillment of tasks and pledges by all work collectives in the capital, and at raising efficiency of production in the light of the directives of conference held at the CPSU Central Committee.

DOLGIKH ATTENDS MACHINE-BUILDER'S DAY FETE

LD272318 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A solemn meeting devoted to a vocational holiday -- Machine-Builder's Day -- was held in Moscow today. In the presidium were Comrade Dolgikh, heads of machine building ministries and a number of departments, scientists, and front-ranking production workers. It was noted in a report by Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, that machine-building has a key role in re-equipping the national economy and in accelerating scientific-technical progress. That is why strengthening in every way the machine-building complex base is one of the main directions in the party's economic policy. In the next 5-year plan it is planned to increase its rate of growth between 1 and 1/2 and 2 times. A solution to this strategic task depends in many ways on initiative being turned into the affairs of the workers of the industry.

ZIMYANIN ATTENDS INAUGURATION OF SOBRIETY SOCIETY

LD251838 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The founding conference of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Struggle for Sobriety opened today in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions. Comrade Zimyanin leaders of ministries and departments, representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, men of science and culture, and production leaders are taking part in its work.

A report by the chairman of the society's organizing committee, Academician Ovchinnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and speeches emphasized that the strguggle to establish a sober way of life has unfolded on a wide front in the country. This results in improving the moral climate in the society and at factories; there is more order in the streets of towns and villages, in shops and works. One of the major tasks of the society, it was noted at the conference, is to promote actively the broad development of an anti-alcohol movement in the country and to raise the efficiency of social control of the observance of legislation and overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

[Begin recording of Academician Ovchinnikov -- identified by screen caption] Today a new large organization was established in our country: the All-Union Voluntary Society for Struggle for Sobriety. This society should become an assisant to our party and all our people in overcoming those remnants connected with the use of alcoholic drinks and spirits, and in overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

I think that it is a matter of struggling for the Soviet man's high culture and for his highest moral aspect. The use of alcoholic drinks leads to serious effects on people's health. Modern medicine, modern biology shows that this leads to a disturbance of the nervous system; it leads to very serious effects on man's genetic mechanism. Thus, we are creating a threat for future generations of our people.

A great many activists in all cities, krays, oblasts, and union republics of our country have expressed a desire to participate in this society. Thereby its establishment is a reflection of a mass, nationwide movement. And I would like to express my hope and belief that the Society for Struggle for Sobriety will become an important factor and an important tool in our struggle for a healthy way of life and for solving the tasks set in the party Central Committee decision on the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. [end recording]

YELTSIN PRESENTS AWARD TO MORDOVIAN ASSR

LD281225 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] A ceremonial meeting in Saransk today was devoted to the presentation of the motherland's loftiest award, the Order of Lenin, to the Mordovian autonomous republic. This is to mark the successes of its workers in economic and cultural construction and the 500th anniversary of the voluntary entry of the Mordovian people into the body of the Russian state.

CPSU Central Committee Secretary Comrade Yeltsin addressed those present.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers, he cordially congratulated all the workers of the autonomous republic on the well-deserved award, and wished them new achievements for the good of the fatherland. Having described the stages in the historic raod covered by Mordovia, Comrade Yeltsin paid tribute to its glorious sons and daughters who, with the Russians and other peoples of Russia, actively took part in the struggle against foreign conquerors, in the revolutionary-liberated movement of the 19th and early 20th century, and in the establishment and consolidation of Soviet power.

Over those years, Mordovia achieved results which had truly never been seen before. Today this republic has a developed and diversified economy. There are still people alive today, Comrade Yeltsin said, who remember prerevolutionary Mordovia -- a territory of merciless exploitation and social injustice. Vladimir Ilich Lenin regarded this area as one of the hungriest in the center of Russia with no industrial production, no statehood of its own, no written language -- the Mordovia of that time had none of those things. Today machine-building, electrical engineering, instrument-making, a chemical industry, and a construction materials industry have been set up here. Products bearing the trade-mark of Mordovian enterprises are exported to many states in the world.

Comrade Yeltsin noted with satisfaction that the autonomous republic's industry has been fulfilling its yearly plans throughout the 5-year period; R100 million worth of products have been marketed in addition to the plan requirements. Positive trends have begun to show in the development of the republic's agriculture.

A significant part of the address was devoted to topical tasks which confront Mordovia's workers. Tasks of technical modernization are not being accomplished as quickly as they need to be today; raising the efficiency of capital construction has become an acute problem; the volume of unfinished jobs is extensive on a great variety of sites. The speaker dwelt on issues of the further strengthening of discipline and good order, enhancing the responsibility of cadres for the jobs entrusted to them, and pointed out the necessity for an uncompromising struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism.

In describing the international situation, Comrade Yeltsin emphasized that the Communist Party and the Soviet state see the main point of their foreign policy activity as being the preservation of peace and averting a nuclear catastrophe.

In conclusion, he expressed confidence that Mordovia's working people will put all their efforts, abilities and energy into the further prosperity of the Land of the Soviets.

Having proclaimed the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the award of the Order of Lenin to the republic, he pinned the decoration to the republic's banner to applause from those present. Representatives of Mordovia's working people who spoke expressed their profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Government for the award and affirmed that they would make a worthy contribution to strengthening the might of their Socialist motherland.

DYMSHITS AWARDED ORDER OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

LD280129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Veniamin Emmanuilovich Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution for his great services to the Communist Party and Soviet state and in connection with his 75th birthday.

DEPUTY FOOD INDUSTRY MINISTER USMANOV DIES

PM251023 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Sep 85 p 3

["Obituary of Rashat Bariyevich Usmanov"]

[Excerpt] On 21 September 1985, Rachat Bariyevich Usmanov, USSR deputy minister of the food industry and member of the CPSU since 1951, died at the age of 59 after a long, serious illness.

GOVERNMENT PANEL DISCUSSES ANTIPOLLUTION MEASURES

PM251034 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Concern for Nauture"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Environmental Protection and Rational Use of Natural Resources has been held.

After a report by the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, work to improve coke by-product production processes and measures to combat the discharge of noxious substances by this ministry's coke by-product enterprises were discussed.

With the aim of sharply reducing harmful effects on the environment, the commission instructed the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy in particular to make provision in the draft plan for 1986-90 for a package of environmental protection measures to be implemented at coke by-product enterprises and shops.

The commission discussed the question of improving the collection, neutralization, and recycling of garbage in major cities of the RSFSR and the Uzbek SSR. Despite the work done in the processing of garbage in these republics the situation remains unsatisfactory in a number of places.

The commission instructed the RSFSR and Uzbek SSR Councils of Ministers and also the councils of ministers of other union republics to draw up and implement specific measures to improve the collection, neutralization, and recycling of garbage and, especially, to ensure the elimination of garbage dumps which fail to comply with sanitary requirements and make provision for the transition to improved waste storage facilities equipped with environmental protection installations and for more extensive industrial recycling of this waste for use as secondary resources.

The question of measures to prevent accidental and other sudden, uncontrolled discharges of pollutants into the environment was also discussed. The commission instructed ministries and departments which control enterprises and organizations whose operation is fraught with the danger of environmental pollution to draw up effective measures to prevent accidental and other sudden, uncontrolled discharges of pollutants.

The commission heard a report on the progress of the elaboration of additional measures to intensify the protection of the Lake Baykal ecological system and issued appropriate instructions to the USSR Gosplan, the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and the ministries and departments concerned.

KAZAKH SSR ELECTS NEW SUPREME SOVIET CHAIRMAN

LD271611 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] In Alma-Ata today the second session of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR took place. The deputies discussed ensuring the stable running of the national economy in the republic during the winter.

An organizational matter was considered at the session. Comrade Ashimov has been released from his duties as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in the Republic in connection with his retirement on pension. Comrade Mukashev, who had been the first secretary of the Mangyshlak Obkom in Kazakhstan, has been elected the chairman of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

BRIEFS

TASHKENT CONFERENCE -- The second part of a seminary conference on social and economic transformations in the Soviet Central Asian republics began in Tashkent on 16 September. The first part was held in Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakh SSR. Representatives from 27 developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and experts from the RSFSR, Kazakh SSR, Kirgiz SSR, Turkmen SSR, Uzbek SSR, and Tajik SSR are attending the convocation. Meeting participants have already acquainted themselves with the Kazakh SSR's achievements under Soviet sovereignty. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 16 Sep 85 GF]

TASHKENT LAND MEETING -- A UN-sponsored international meeting began in Tashkent on 16 September concerning land reclamation and capital investment in uncultivated regions. Experts from the DRA, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Iran, Laos, the Mongolian People's Republic, the PRC, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and other countries are participating in the deliberations. The participants will also visit Uzbekistan's extraordinary water installations and kolkhozes and sovkhozes. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 16 Sep 85 GF]

UZBEK EXHIBITION -- A press conference was held in Tashkent on 16 September for the opening of the international Irrigation-85 exhibition. Uzbek water and agricultural experts replied to journalists' questions. It was established that Uzbekistan leads the world in developing irrigation. There are 23 dams, 34 extraordinary irrigation canals, and over 2,000 water pumping installations in the Republic. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 16 Sep 85 GF]

IZVESTIYA VIEWS FLAWS IN CONSUMER GOODS PRICING

PM240854 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Own special correspondents Yu. Grinko and V. Romanyuk article under the "Problem" rubric: "The Price Lever: Why Does It Not Always 'Work' Effectively?"]

[Text] How a New Product Ages

"Fixing the price is the final stage in the process of generating a new product," N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices, told us in conversation. "As soon as the technical parameters of a particular product are obtained and an estimate is made of its economic efficiency, fixing its price takes, in all, 10-20 days."

Nevertheless, it was precisely the bewilderment and annoyance felt by IZVESTIYA readers at the endless "trek after prices" for consumer goods which had brought us to the chairman's spacious office.

Some years ago Tashkent's Malika knitware factory began receiving so-called combed yarn from the Dzhizakskiy knitted fabrics factory. The new yarn produces a clean, soft fabric, but the raw material is expensive. The factory asked the USSR Ministry of Light Industry to help set an increment on the wholesale price of the finished combed-yarn product, taking account of the benefit for the consumer. The situation was as clear as day. Both consumer and producer have to benefit from the innovation, otherwise what incentive is there to innovate? The ministry sent a request to this effect to the USSR State Committee for Prices but received no support. The Malika factory sustained losses for almost a year, at which point the ministry again turned to the State Committee for Prices. Again no concrete decisions were taken. Admittedly, the Malika factory was instructed either to organize the manufacture of the same items from yarn of a somewhat lower quality or to switch completely to carded yarn. The requests, conferences, and agreements dragged on for months. Finally, the sides reached a compromise decision. The Malika plant would develop a completely new range; there would then be no reason to talk about an increment on the wholesale prices. The Malika factory's losses by that point were already almost R1 million.

An individual case, but one which illustrates the nature of the relations between enterprises and whole sectors and the superior department in whose hands lies one of the sharpest and most effective instruments of the economic mechanism -- the pricing system. But surely it is obvious that the quality and novelty of a product, its extra consumer attributes, and, finally, consumer demand should be the criteria when establishing the product's price? At the State Committee for Prices we were told about the enhanced rights of local pricing bodies and the granting to many garment associations of the opportunity to fix their own interim prices on goods with the "N" index [designating a new product incorporating some innovation]. All this has undoubtedly helped to establish prices more expeditiously and to provide more flexibility in their application. Yet one too often hears people say: "Getting" a price -- it is not important whether it is high or low -- is a business associated with long-drawn-out trekking from one authority to another.

We continued our conversation about the "price trek" at the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems. There we were told that the latest modification to the Minsk watch plant's "Luch" range appeared on store counters so late that the design had become out of date and unfashionable, after 19 months to reach agreement.

"Products need to be updated, and promptly," stated M. Potapov, director of the Uglichskiy watch plant, in conversation with our nonstaff correspondent Ye. Malinin. "The enterprise's technical potential enables it to respond swiftly to demand. But innovations run up against the pricing barrier. Each time there are thresholds of four different authorities to be crossed: the All-Union Soyuzchasprom Association; the Watch Industry Scientific Research Institute; the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems; and the USSR State Committee for Prices. This procedure can and must be simplified. Common sense tells you that right here is the standard, add the increments for the new product, and the complex deciphering of labor expenditure is not necessary.

The garment industry's enterprises nearly always have to substitute their raw materials when a supplier lets them down or demands changes. Today the multitiered price-fixing system is clearly becoming an impediment. Particularly as the price trek is supplemented by a trek in pursuit of standard specifications -- without which the price cannot be fixed either. It is difficult to keep abreast of fashion, let alone keep in the vanguard of it, with this bureaucratic practice of ratifications and agreements.

However, a methodological basis permitting a simplification of the procedure for pricing new products was recently established. This consists primarily of progressive normative-parameter methods of pricing, price lists, and price normatives established by a centralized procedure and guaranteeing that the interests of the producers and consumers of a product are combined. The resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On Extensively Disseminating New Management Methods and Increasing Their Influence on the Acceleration of Scientific and Technical progress" envisages additional measures to give greater flexibility to pricing in establishing contract prices for particularly fashionable goods and an increased price incentive via increments for the production of new goods and reductions on products that are out of date or no longer enjoy consumer demand. Nevertheless, much in the practice of price formation remains old-fashioned and the price system has not yet become an active regulator of supply and demand relations in the commodity market.

The Cost of Quality

"We see our main task as ensuring that there is no unjustifiably 'profitable' or 'unprofitable' product," V. Zhukov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices, said.

How is this task being resolved? The main problem with the commodity market is the shortage of good-quality fashionable goods. We were assured at the State Committee for Prices that, when launching a product, an enterprise may establish a price for it by agreement with the trade system -- when it is the case either of a particularly fashionable product or a trial consignment. For items with an adequate range, winter coals, for example, even limitations on the size of a consignment are lifted. Let us say straightaway that the freedom is merely apparent. No one is going to boost the output of a product of which there is already an abundance. But that is not the only reason that enterprises are not rushing to exploit the freedom they are offered. A new fashionable product, as a rule, is more labor intensive than its predecessors. But the problem is not only or even so much that. There is often a shortage of the required fabrics, dyes, and accessories -- everything, that is, that represents what is new in a product -- for the organization of the production of original new items. That is why goods out of the general range -- those which are a bit better -- are put in this category.

It is clear to everyone today that the price of an item is an important instrument designed to encourage the development of a given range and improve quality. However, sometimes the price levers serve only to fulfill the plan in terms of receipts.

That is why goods produced at contract prices or with the "N" index by no means always add innovation to the range. Checks carried out by state trade inspectorates have shown that the quality of sewn and knitted goods, for example, is not on the whole improving and as far as fabrics and hosiery are concerned it is even declining.

A.N. Kiseleva, deputy chief of the USSR Light Industry Ministry Finance Administration, cited the following case. The demand for plain fabrics is growing, whereas that for printed fabrics is falling. But the prices, which at one time took account of market conditions, have remained unchanged. Prints are more expensive than solid fabrics and no arguments or calculations are able to penetrate this wall. Or to take another case, the demand for synthetic fur is declining. It is no longer possible to present it at a wholesale fair at former prices. However, the State Committee for Prices maintains an Olympian calm and is in no rush to take measures, although demand for synthetic furs can slump very quickly, and losses will have to be reckoned with.

The creation of a fundamentally new product always demands very considerable initial outlay. This must, of course, be flexibly taken into account when pricing the first consignment. However, the same thing happens every time. The State Committee for Prices seeks immediately to squeeze all the costs into the price of the new product. We know what that leads to: inordinately high initial prices result in the product losing its appeal and a very cool attitude toward it on the part of purchasers. That is what has happened, for example, with pocket calculators videos, and microwaves. The latter kind of oven, incidentally, can save a family around 1,000 kilowatt hours of electricity a year. If every second family in our country were equipped with economical cookers, we could save 35 billion kilowatt hours of electricity a year. As we can see, an individual case can develop into a state problem.

Today the list of products on sale to the population is in excess of 1 million. Every kind of item -- from the lowest to the highest priced -- is represented on the current price lists. That means, it is thought in the committee, that the price system is creating the conditions for the production of a variety of goods in line with the demands of consumers with different incomes. They will refer you to the normative price lists, on the basis of which enterprises are able to set prices for new items without the assistance of pricing bodies. However, quite a number of letters in the editorial office mailbag complain about the dropping of cheap products and the expense of some new ones.

"We have the right to alter prices up or down if mistakes or abuses have occurred," N.T. Glushkov said. "Moreover, each year we carry out price reductions both in retail trade and in industry. This is done in a purposeful way and is dependent on the rates of economic growth and the rates of accumulation resulting from increased labor productivity and reduced prime costs".

By the Trial and Error Method

At the State Committee for Prices you are assured that high retail prices are used as a natural constraint on demand in cases where there is a shortage of raw materials or capacities for importing them is unfeasible. But we know of other examples, too. The trial and error method which the State Committee for Prices has sometimes resorted to in recent years is not the best aid to pricing. When, without any grounds whatsoever, the prices of handkerchiefs produced at the Pavlovskiy Posad factory were raised, customers very quickly rejected them. The prices were then reduced many times over, but this did not help. The warehouses are now stuffed with handkerchiefs and the factory is operating under special credit conditions.

The prices of carpets were tripled, and customers lost interest. The prices of fur goods were raised -- likewise threefold -- then had to be halved, and again without any particular impact. The psychological factor which specialists call "consumer apathy" came into operation and the product would not sell. Who, then, bears responsibility for these kinds of error? Readers justifiably insist that there should be an increase in the accountability of the State Committee for Prices for decisions which one day promise some kind of profit but the next lead to losses.

"If we had our own fund for promptly regulating retail prices -- and it could be set up using some of the resources obtained from the 'N' index," a committee worker assured us, "then we could more actively influence demand."

But sometimes even reserves are not necessary. Many enterprises ask that the prices of goods earlier supplied to the trade system be reduced in order to expedite their sale and open up the way for new items. In some cases the price reduction is wholly compensated for by growth in the volume of production. However, in all these instances the price trek to the State Committee for Prices mostly comes to naught. Judge from this whether pricing is flexible or not....

The committee's work style still owes much to old concepts, the higher the price, the bigger the profit. At Sverdlovsk's Kalinin machine building plant we were told of battles with pricing bodies lasting many years. The plant created a beautiful set of furniture using Ural stone -- the Uralochka dressing table unit. The plant submitted its projected price of R560 to the State Committee for Prices, the latter, however, fixed its own price of R800. Sales did not go too well and after lengthy correspondence the state committee did eventually accept the plant's proposal. The same situation arose with combined fireplace and drinks units produced by the plant. The plant's projected price was R260, the committee's was R400. Here it was claimed that superior Ural stone items should not be put on the market at a price below that of goods which were similar to the Ural products but of inferior quality.

The concept of a "cheap product" changes, according to the State Committee for Prices. What was medium-priced yesterday, today has become cheap, and what was cheap is now disappearing from the range altogether. That is why, it is said, output of men's suits at a price of R70 has dropped 75 percent in the last 15 years. But customers continue to look for these good quality, inexpensive items. However, what they find at that price is unsuitable in terms of both finished quality and style. One cannot agree with the opinion of pricing specialists who think that if a product is cheaper its quality too must be inferior.

The economic leaders with whom we discussed this problem consider that price does not yet take account of market conditions. In a conversation with us, A.P. Antonov, chief of the Prices Subdepartment of the USSR Gosplan Finance and Costs Department, cited quite a number of cases illustrating graphically the multitiered process involved in establishing a price, although he preferred not to touch at all on the hasty decisions which affect prices.

"Prices are not our province" -- they usually say at the USSR Ministry of Trade "Nor our's," they echo at the Ministry of Light Industry. "If the trade buys a range of wholesale fairs, that means the prices suit it." As for the Gosplan they raise their hands helplessly. We agree only on extended products lists in terms of product groups in order to observe balance in the development of the national economy.

The Plan and Demand

"But why nevertheless are inexpensive products disappearing?" We repeated this magical question wherever we went.

"Because," came the reply, "under conditions of rapidly changing fashion and growing demand for high-quality goods it is very complex to ensure the manufacture and sale of an adequate number of inexpensive good-quality products. It is particularly complex because the plans do not take into account the characteristics of population groups with different levels of income and lack even the minimal range of inexpensive goods (particularly children's) which should always be on sale.

What kind of influence, then, can the USSR State Committee for Prices bring to bear here? Its armory contains sufficient resources to enhance the incentive role of prices, for example, by differentiating them according to the consumer qualities of the items. Unfortunately, far more often we see either an "averaging out" of prices or an over-simplified inflation of them. Having visited recent wholesale fairs, we could not fail to be surprised at the array of "N" indexes on a large quantity of goods, the bulk of which were not innovatory. Almost one-third of all light industry products have an "N" index. In fact the uncontrolled application of this index has become a way of getting price increments on a large and unjustified scale. There are simply no restrictions of any kind here in the absence of a precise methodology regarding innovation. Discussions are still going on about what should constitute the basis for measuring innovation, that is, the point at which new prices should be set, about how to determine the relationship between the level of prices and quality, and how to structure a scale of increases and so forth. Meanwhile the price exerts its incentive effect mainly though increments. However, to a far greater extent it should influence the producer through inevitable sanctions for poor output. The mechanism for price reductions is still operating poorly. In any event it rarely reaches those who have produced poor goods, having virtually no effect upon them. As a result, the length of time goods remain in the retail network inventory ncreased during the first 4 years of the 5-year plan from 96 to 117 days, despite seasonal clearance sales and various kinds of price discounting.

In the last 20 years the index of state retail prices has risen on the whole throughout the country by 10 points, which, given the increase in wages, pensions, allowances, and other payments and benefits from the social consumption funds, has had virtually no effect on the growth in people's real incomes. But the consumer market has changed and demand has become more selective. Consequently, the regulating role of prices should also grow.

In some CEMA countries various ways of planning price groups are in operation. Either upper and lower limits are set or three price levels are set for goods intended for different strata of the population and the planning of their production is structured accordingly. In our country, however, it is the gross [production] approach that predominates. But even if the question of the planning of price groups could be resolved, there remains uncertainty as to which goods to treat as cheap, middle-range, or expensive. The methodology does not exist.

That being the case, there are no price barriers to prevent inexpensive goods in demand being dropped. Plan fulfillment is calculated in value terms, and that ensures priority is accorded to expensive items. What can the State Committee for Prices do? It can give an incentive increment to a new product. The state has granted special reductions on the retail prices of materials used for children's clothing. In a number of cases enhanced profitability normatives are being set for cheap items. Unfortunately, these ad hoc measures do not change the situation on the whole.

In the course of restructuring the economic mechanism there is a great deal for us to refashion, including within the pricing system, making prices more flexible and more fully reflective of the conditions of our market. Conditions are such that shortages have become exacerbated at two poles -- those goods which are very cheap but of good quality and those top-class, so to speak, extra special items.

The customer searches for innovation in a product. If something is unbeneficial to the customer or disadvantageous to the producer, that means that the price mechanism is not working. And the price mechanism is in the State Committee for Prices' hands. It is "their problem" to provide incentives to generate dynamic production and to differentiate more precisely and thoughtfully the system of product prices according to demand and the level of income of different strata of the population.

BRIEFS

COMPUTER MEMORY CHIP - Donestsk, 20 Sep (TASS) -- Soviet specialists have created a new generation memory device containing up to 2 million bytes of information. Its dimensions are no bigger than a fingernail. The new instrument does not require the traditional spools creating a magnetic field. This has brought a sharp reduction in the size of the device. It is possible to place many crystals in a miniature body, which also permits a multiple increase in memory size. The memory device, thanks to its small dimensions and high resistance to interference, can find wide application in computer technology, robot technology, and machine tools with numerical program control. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0505 GMT 20 Sep 85 LD]

LAUNCH OF 'COSMOS-1686, 1687' SATELLITES REPORTED

27 Sep Launch

LD271240 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow September 27 TASS -- According to the program for the exploration of outer space, the Soviet Union today launched another artifical earth satellite, "Cosmos-1686". The aim of the launch is to try out the equipment, units and elements of the satellite in different flight regimes, including in the joint flight with the "Salyut-7" orbital stations. "Cosmos-1686" is similar in design to the "Cosmos-1267" and "Cosmos-1443" satellites that were tested in 1981-1983 in different regimes and during joint flights with the "Salyut-6" and Salyut-7" orbital stations.

The parameters of the satellite's flight are as follows: maximum distance from the earth's surface is 320 kilometers: minimum -- 178 kilometers, period of revolution -- 89.2 minutes, inclination of the orbit -- 51.6 degrees. The onboard systems of the " "Cosmos-1686" satellite are functioning normally.

30 Sep Launch

LD010827 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 1 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched the "Cosmos-1687" artificial space satellite, the next in turn, on September 30, 1985.

Scientific apparatuses have been installed on board the satellite with a view to continuing space exploration.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parametres: the initial period revolution -- 11 hours 49 minutes: the maximum distance from the earth's surface (in the apogee) -- 39,342 km; the minimal distance of the earth's surface (in the perigee) -- 613 km; the inclination of the orbit -- 62.8 degrees.

Apart from scientific apparatuses, the satellite is fitted out with a radio system for the accurate measurement of elements of the orbit, as well as a radiotelemetric system for beaming to the earth the data about the work of instruments and scientific equipment. The equipment installed on board the satellite is functioning normally. The coordinating and computer centre is processing the incoming information.

SALYUT-7/SOYUZ-T-14 SATELLITE COMPLEX 1 OCT AGENDA

LD010707 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The flight of the manned Salyut-7/Soyuz-T-14 complex continues. For Viktor Savinykh, the crew's flight engineer, it will be his 118th day of work in near-earth orbit. Vladimir Vasyutin and Aleksandr Volokov are completing their second week in space. Included in the program for today are maintenance procedures on individual on-board systems on the station and on equipment, preparation of the scientific apparatus for forthcoming studies, and 2-hour physical exercise sessions on the cycle-ergometer and running-track. Experiments are continuing in the onboard Oazis and Vazon space greenhouses, their aim being the study of the development of high plants in conditions of weightlessness. The cosmonauts are looking after them and monitoring their growth. According to on-orbit reports and telemetry information data, the flight is proceeding normally.